

China announces support for Arafat

BEIRUT (R) — China announced support Monday for Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, whose leadership has been challenged by dissident members of his guerrilla group, Fatah. The official PLO news agency Wafa reported in a dispatch from Tunis that the Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia handed a message to Mr. Arafat Monday, assuring him of the support of the Chinese leadership. "The message affirmed support for the national rights of the Palestinian people and their struggle to restore these rights under Chairman Arafat's leadership," Wafa reported. It said the PLO chairman had received "a similar message" Monday from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu but gave no details.

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جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة يومية

عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Beirut turns back Palestinian official

AMMAN (R) — A senior Palestinian official here said Monday the Lebanese authorities had refused to allow an employee of the now-closed Palestine Research Centre in Beirut to return to Lebanon after a private visit to Turkey. Najib Al Ahmad, director of the Amman office of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, told Reuters the research centre employee, Saber Hannoun, had been turned back at Beirut airport Sunday and had flown on Amman. The Palestine Research Centre was closed last week after explosives and weapons were found in the building, Beirut Radio reported, and its director and a PLO liaison official were detained for questioning. Mr. Ahmad said the Lebanese authorities had rescinded Mr. Hannoun's diplomatic visa, which he had held since 1970.

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Bush in Sweden

STOCKHOLM (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush arrived here Monday for a two-day visit to Sweden as part of a tour of northern Europe. Nordic security issues and U.S. defence and Central American policies were expected to dominate his talks with Swedish leaders including Prime Minister Olof Palme.

5 killed, 8 injured as planes collide

BIBERACH, West Germany (R) — At least five people were killed and eight were injured Monday when a French Mirage fighter was in collision with a private plane and plunged into houses in south-west Germany, police said.

Yugoslav general arrives in Bonn

BONN (R) — The chief of staff Yugoslavia's armed forces, General Petar Gracanin, began a four-day visit to West Germany Monday. He will be the first top-ranking military official from a Communist-ruled country to inspect West German military installations and weapons systems.

U.S.-Turkish teams hold military talks

ANKARA (R) — U.S. and Turkish military officials met Monday to review ways to upgrade Turkey's ageing military equipment and joint aircraft-production projects, a U.S. official said. Senior delegations headed by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle and Turkey's deputy chief of general staff, General Necdet Oztorun, reviewed the defence cooperation agreement between the two countries, the official said.

Calvi murder remains mystery

LONDON (R) — The death of Italian banker Roberto Calvi remained a mystery Monday when a British inquest jury failed to decide if he killed himself or was murdered. After a two-week hearing, the jury returned an "open verdict," meaning it could not decide how Mr. Calvi came to be found hanging from a London bridge in June last year.

Shops observe strike in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Many shops stayed closed in the troubled north Indian state of Punjab Monday as part of a one-day strike to demand tougher government action against extremist violence in the state. Punjab has been tense since Sikh militants last year mounted a campaign for political and religious concessions and greater autonomy from the central government. A police official said the strike appeared peaceful.

5 Kurds sentenced to death in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — A Turkish military court has sentenced five members of the banned Kurdish Workers' Party to death for trying to establish an independent Kurdish state in Turkey, the semi-official Anatolian news agency reported Monday. The court in the southeastern city of Diyarbakir also sentenced 122 members of the party to prison terms ranging from three years to life, the agency said.

Lebanon siege continues

Arafat takes conciliatory stand in rift with Syria

TUNIS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, expelled from Damascus last week, said Monday Syria and the Palestinians must establish a united front against Israel, the Tunisian news agency TAP reported.

But the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), speaking after a meeting with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, said Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon were still surrounded by Syrian tanks. TAP added.

Mr. Arafat was expelled from Damascus on Friday after accusing Syria of giving military support to rebels challenging his leadership of the PLO.

Arab sources here said his prospects of retaining control hinged on efforts by friendly Arab states to mediate in the row with Syria. The sources said he now pinned his hopes on quiet diplomacy to persuade Syria to take a softer line and he was planning visits to Arab states that could mediate.

His main hopes for mediation seemed to lie with Algeria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, whose foreign ministers have all recently been in Damascus, the sources said.

PLO sources in Tunis have said Mr. Arafat intends to travel first to Algeria.

TAP quoted Mr. Arafat as saying Monday: "It is imperative that, together, Palestinians and

Syrians set up a united front to face the Israeli military threat."

He added: "I reviewed with President Bourguiba the latest developments in the Bekaa and northern Lebanon as well as the incidents of which our forces in these areas have been victims, and especially the situation of the Palestinian fighters who, alas, are still surrounded by Syrian tanks."

He said President Bourguiba told him Tunisia would remain a land of asylum for Palestinian fighters.

He added that the Tunisian leader was anxious to preserve unity among Palestinians and never to interfere in the PLO's internal affairs. TAP said.

Mr. Arafat, cut off from his loyal troops in Lebanon following his expulsion from Syria last week, did not give any details of his immediate plans.

'Ready to talk with Syria'

Newsweek magazine said Monday that Mr. Arafat has said he is ready to talk with the Syrians even

(Continued on page 3)

Abu Musa demands total rejection of Reagan plan

LONDON (R) — Colonel Abu Musa, leader of the Fatah mutineers opposing Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, was quoted Sunday night as saying the guerrilla organisation must completely reject President Reagan's Middle East peace plan.

Abu Musa also told Hungarian Television in an interview reported by the Hungarian news agency VIT that he was not objecting to persons but to the policy pursued by Fatah.

In the interview, apparently made before Syria expelled Mr. Arafat on Friday, Abu Musa was quoted as saying: "We want the (Fatah) leadership to take a clear stand on political questions."

He said the United States did not recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and

denied the concept of a Palestinian state. "We have to adopt a clear position against this plan," he added.

The rebel leader said he was fighting for reform of the movement. "I am against a rift and war within the Palestinian movement," he said.

According to the agency report, Abu Musa added: "We demand reform of those political organisations which the present leadership has suppressed."

"We demand collective leadership. We are objecting not to persons but to a policy. The solution would be for Arafat to convene a Fatah congress. Whoever's opinion the congress accepts will be the leader of our movement."

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Jerusalem committee calls for world support of Palestinian rights

PARIS (Petra) — The Paris-based "France Jerusalem Committee" Monday appealed to the international community and "all believers in God throughout the world" to exert their efforts to implement resolutions passed on the Middle East and Jerusalem by the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in order to "safeguard security and peace in this area of the world."

In a statement issued in Paris, the committee said that a year ago Israel launched a "vicious onslaught against Lebanon, causing thousands of innocent Lebanese and Palestinians to lose their lives."

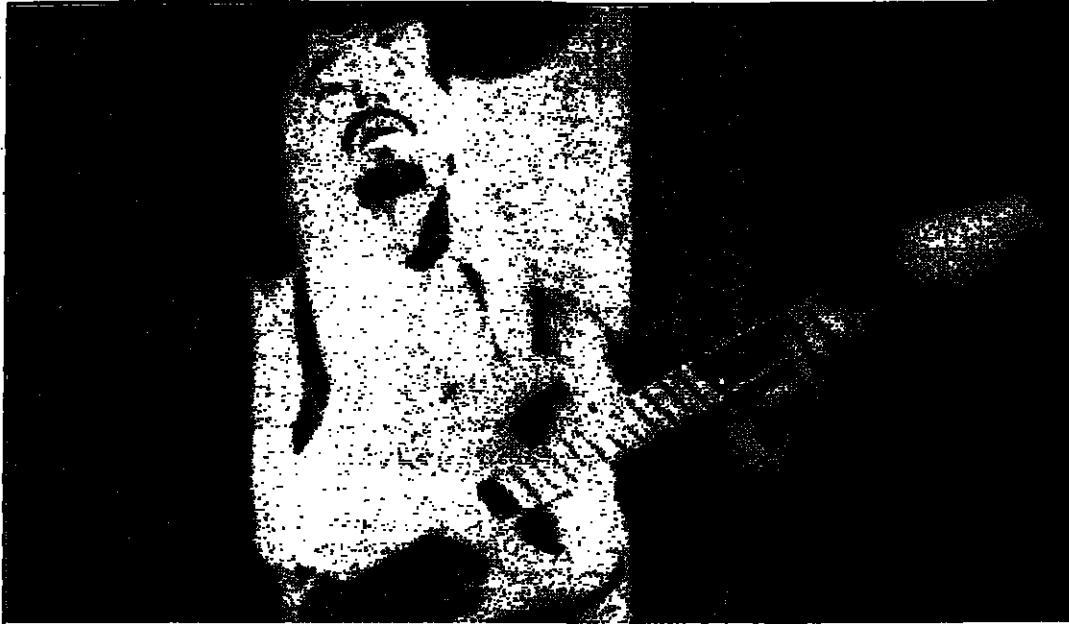
"Since the invasion, the Middle East situation has increasingly become more serious and has caused continued suffering. Evidently, peaceful efforts cannot be fruitful without the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Pal-

estinian people," the statement said.

In the last few months, several moves have been made to reach a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, particularly the Fez Arab summit peace plan, resolutions issued by the Palestine National Council (PNC), and the meeting of His Holiness Pope John Paul II with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in the Vatican, the statement pointed out.

"However, all these moves were stymied by the stubborn intransigence of the Israeli government and its disregard for Palestinian rights and the principles of a peaceful and just settlement," the statement said.

It appealed to the French government to use its good offices and political influence in the world to support the rights of the Palestinian people in its bid for self-determination.



PRINCE HITS A HIGH NOTE:

Prince Talal bin Abdul Aziz, brother of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, plays an electronic touch sensitive

guitar that is connected to an Apple computer at the Exploratorium Science Museum in San Francisco Sunday. Prince Talal is on a five-day goodwill visit to the United States (A.P. wirephoto)

Syria reportedly promises Habash to let Arafat back

DAMASCUS (R) — A mediating Palestinian leader has obtained a promise from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad that Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat will be allowed back to Syria in the near future, Palestinian officials said Monday.

They said the promise to lift last Friday's ban on Mr. Arafat in the near future was obtained by George Habash, a veteran radical who is also a well-known PLO mediator.

He had a long meeting with Mr. Assad Sunday night on the mutiny in Mr. Arafat's Fatah commando group and his expulsion from Syria after his charges that Syrian troops had helped the mutineers in fighting in Syrian-held east Lebanon.

The officials preferred not to be identified. The spokesman of Mr. Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), Bassam Abu Sharif, only said that the meeting with Mr. Assad had

been positive.

He added that Mr. Arafat and other leaders of the PLO would meet in Tunis in the next few days to consider ways of ending the Fatah mutiny.

The apparent outcome of the Assad-Habash meeting aroused optimism among Palestinians in Damascus that solutions might be found to the Fatah crisis and Arafat-Assad differences, despite renewed criticism of Mr. Arafat in Syrian media.

The meeting had "opened the door for relations between Syria and Arafat to get back to normal," one Palestinian official said privately.

Syria has strongly denied allegations that its troops have assisted anti-Arafat elements in Fatah.

Mr. Arafat, soon after arriving in Tunis on Friday, toned down his attacks on Syria and did not name it during a speech at a world peace

(Continued on page 3)

Israelis fire on Syrians

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli tanks opened fire on Syrian-held territory in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley Monday after two Israeli soldiers were wounded by gunfire, a military spokesman said.

It appeared to be the most serious incident in the area since Israel and Syria put their armies on high alert last month, when there were fears that heavy fighting might erupt.

According to the Israelis, small arms fire hit an Israeli patrol five kilometers northeast of Ain Zaita, near the ceasefire line separating Israeli and Syrian forces.

The spokesman said the patrol

was fired upon from Syrian-held territory but he did not identify the attackers.

Israel has previously accused the Syrians of allowing Palestinian guerrillas to operate from behind Syrian lines in the Bekaa, where the two armies face each other across a narrow no-man's land.

"Tank fire was directed at the source of the shooting in order to silence it," the spokesman said.

"The patrol was extricated and since around 1600 (1400 GMT), the area has been quiet."

The two Israeli soldiers were lightly wounded, the spokesman said.

Pravda neutral on Fatah

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda took a cautiously neutral line on the split in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), but made clear the Kremlin was irritated by persistent disunity among the Arabs.

In Moscow's first editorial comment on the affair, Pravda said the United States, Israel and, regrettably, some Arab figures were trying to split the PLO.

Differences had arisen in Fatah, the main PLO group, because of divergent views on tactics of struggle and methods of leadership, Pravda said.

"As regrettably happens so often in the Middle East, the heated debates have become so bitter that weapons have been used—in other words impermissible methods have been used to resolve political questions," the commentary said.

Pravda quoted approvingly from a statement issued by Arab Communist parties last week calling for maximum efforts to consolidate Palestinian unity.

"The continuing wrangling is naturally playing into the hands of the PLO's opponents, who have

(Continued on page 3)

Warsaw pact summit on

MOSCOW (R) — Warsaw Pact Communist Party chiefs began arriving in Moscow Monday for a summit which the Kremlin hopes will endorse a unified line towards the West.

East European sources said Hungarian leader Janos Kadar was among the first to fly into the Soviet capital, breaking with his custom of travelling only by car or train.

The official Romanian news agency reported that President Nicolae Ceausescu had left Bucharest to attend the summit. The announcement was the first official confirmation the meeting would take place.

Western reporters also saw a large, heavily protected motorcade including the Romanian ambassador's car leaving Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport. They said the size of the escort indicated it was carrying President Ceausescu.

The Bulgarian ambassador's car was part of another major motorcade seen heading to the airport to meet a later flight.

Soviet officials have declined to confirm that a meeting of the seven pact leaders was planned and it appeared likely that the summit would be announced only

(Continued on page 3)

Habib, Begin hold talks on Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, in a new diplomatic effort to secure the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, Monday met Israeli leaders to discuss Syria's refusal to pull out its troops.

A senior Israeli official said Mr. Habib and Prime Minister Menachem Begin examined options to be taken if it became clear Syria stood by its decision. He did not elaborate.

"The Americans are not optimistic. As for us, we were always very sceptical about the Syrians' intentions," the official said at a briefing for correspondents.

Mr. Begin told a closed meeting of the Knesset (parliament) security and defence committee that the cabinet would meet this week to discuss redeploying Israeli troops in Lebanon, state radio reported.

A year after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, continuing casualties have put heavy public pressure on Mr. Begin to pull his forces back to more secure positions.

Mr. Habib was accompanied by special ambassador Morris Draper and Deputy Secretary of State Richard Fairbanks. After meeting Mr. Begin, they held further talks with Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Habib is due next in Saudi Arabia, Israeli officials said. The Syrians have made clear he will not be welcome in Damascus but Mr. Fairbanks is expected to go there for talks.

Meanwhile Egyptian officials in Cairo said Mr. Habib was due there Tuesday for talks with Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali.

Druze-rightist violence resumes

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's right-wing Falangist radio said Druze militiamen killed two rightists and kidnapped three at a roadblock east of Beirut Monday.

No independent confirmation of the report was available but security sources reported increased tension in the area after the rival factions fought a heavy overnight artillery battle audible throughout Beirut.

Several shells fired from outside the city crashed on the mainly rightist suburbs of east Beirut, causing heavy damage and injuring at least one person, security sources said.

The Falangist radio said the killings and kidnappings Monday took place on the road to Salima, a

hill village once inhabited by a mixed population but now dominated by the Druze.

Over 460 people have died since the bitter mountain war began last year between the "Lebanese Forces" rightist militia and the Druze "Progressive Socialist Party" paramilitaries, security sources estimate.

The leftist Beirut daily As Safir estimated Monday that nearly 700 people have been kidnapped in the conflict.

The rightist militias see it as a struggle to resettle displaced families in the mountain area, while the Druze say they are fighting for survival against a Falangist onslaught.

Each side blamed the other for Sunday night's clashes.

In southern Lebanon, Israeli troops rounded up 20 people and mounted a helicopter and infantry search of the bare hills east of Sidon, local sources said.

The operation followed a hand grenade attack on an Israeli convoy Sunday in which two Israeli soldiers were wounded.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said the attack was carried out by "Lebanese national resistance fighters."

Local people said Israeli troops made several arrests in the Palestinian refugee camp at Ras-hidiyeh, outside the southern port of Tyre.

Upsetting results seen in Italian polls

ROME (R) — First results in Italian general elections Monday showed a sharp fall in support for the traditionally dominant Christian Democratic Party and gains by the Communist Party, the interior ministry said.

The Christian Democrat vote stood at 34.5 per cent, compared to 38.3 per cent at the last poll in 1979, and the Communist at 33.6 per cent, compared to 31.5 per cent, on the basis of early results, it said.

The results were from early returns to the Senate. These have always been closely linked with Chamber of Deputy results, due slightly later.

A Communist Party spokesman said there was a chance that the

party would equal or surpass the Christian Democrat vote. This would be an unprecedented development.

The Interior Ministry results were based on returns from 2,153 of the 80,695 voting districts.

A spokesman for Christian Democrat leader Ciriaco de Mita said: "We will have to wait and see if this proves to be a true upheaval. But if these figures are confirmed, there will be problems of governability, problems for everybody."

Since the republic was founded in 1946, the Christian Democrat vote in the Senate has never fallen below 36.5 per cent, and below 38.3 per cent for the Chamber of

Deputies. The Interior Ministry said the Socialist vote stood at 11.2 per cent on the basis of the returns, slightly up on its 10.4 per cent in 1979, but short of the gains hoped for party leader Bettino Craxi in his bid to become prime minister.

Contrary to predictions made earlier by the Milan-based Doxa research institute, the ministry said the far-right Italian Social Movement (MSI) had not improved its vote, which stood at 5.7 per cent, the same as in 1979.

"People said before that nothing ever changes in Italian politics. They seem to have been proved wrong," senior Communist official, Adalberto Vinucci said.

Red Brigades shoot down prosecutor

TURIN, Italy (R) — The Red Brigades have claimed responsibility for killing Turin's Chief Prosecutor Bruno Caccia, 64, shot dead at point-blank range as he walked his dog late Sunday night.

Prosecutor Flavio Toninelli, Mr. Caccia's deputy, told reporters that magistrates investigating the murder are taking the claims seriously.

The murder, in the middle of polling for Italy's general election, would be the extremist left-wing group's first major operation for more than a year. It follows a series of police successes in the fight against political subversion.

Mr. Caccia was renowned in Turin for his investigations into political violence but officials said he had also undoubtedly aroused powerful opposition by his inquiries into organised crime and political corruption.

Shortly before Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni and Justice Minister Clelio Darida arrived from Rome to coordinate the investigation, Red Brigades callers rang the state television network to say they had carried out the attack.

"We are the Red Brigades," a male voice told the switchboard operator in Milan. "We have done away with another slave."

A similar call was made to the Giornale D'Italia newspaper in Rome, promising that a communiqué would be issued later, and a third message arrived at the Rome office of the national Corriere Della Sera.

Egypt does not exclude military aid for Habre

N'DJAMENA (R) — Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali hinted here Monday that Egypt could increase military aid to hard-pressed Chad.

He told reporters after meeting Chad President Hissene Habre he had delivered messages of support from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Sudanese leader Jafar Numehri after the fall of a key northern town to Libyan-backed rebels last week.

He said the meeting dealt mainly with diplomatic support, but pressed by reporters on possible military aid, he said: "Nothing is ruled out."

Mr. Ghali's talks came 24 hours after a similar visit by French Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci. France said earlier Monday it was increasing "material aid" to

Chad with informed sources in Paris saying both military and civilian help had been given in the past.

Egypt and Sudan have emerged as the strongest African critics of Libya's role in backing rebel forces led by former President Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr. Oueddei's forces now control one-third of this vast, semi-desert country after the capture last week of Faya-Largeau, 1,000 kilometres north of N'Djamena.

The Ivory Coast's official daily, Fraternite-Matin, also delivered a scathing attack Monday on Libya's alleged role in the renewed fighting and called for "active and unified African action" against Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

Chilean unionists call off ineffective general strike

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's unions and lorry owners have ended a general strike most Chileans did not know had been called which apparently failed to win any concessions from the military government.

The workers national command, the confederation of lorry owners and the confederation of taxi operators said in a statement Sunday night the strike, nominally in effect since Thursday, had been immediately suspended.

It said in what diplomats described as a face-saving move that

one reason was a call by Roman Catholic bishops on Friday for Chileans to avoid confrontation and solve their problems through dialogue and cooperation.

The diplomats said only the lorry owners seemed to have responded to the strike call and the military government had apparently made no promises to the strikers.

Strike leaders said they hoped the government of President Augusto Pinochet would soon begin talks on their grievances but none had yet been arranged.

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MIDDLE EAST

Outcome of current crisis will decide PLO's future

BEIRUT (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has arrived at a critical crossroads in its 19-year struggle to win a homeland for its people.

Yasser Arafat, its leader for most of those 19 years, is now barred from Syria and therefore from effective contact with his guerrilla forces.

Long-standing differences over the relative roles of armed struggle and diplomacy in the Palestinian struggle are at the root of Mr. Arafat's current problem.

Arab states set up the PLO in 1964 to give Palestinians a role in the fight to regain their homeland, split by the creation of Israel 16 years earlier.

Under Mr. Arafat's leadership since 1969 the PLO has grown into an independent military, economic and political force.

But its setbacks at the hands of the Israeli armed forces, culminating in its enforced evacuation from Beirut in mid-1982, have prevented it from fulfilling its aim of establishing an independent state either through warfare or diplomacy.

Mr. Arafat and his Fateh guerrillas took control of what was essentially a political movement by promising to "liberate Palestine" by force of arms.

The PLO succeeded in making itself the focal point of the Arab-Israeli conflict, gaining recognition from the Arab states and most of the Third World as sole representative of an estimated four million Palestinians.

But it remained an umbrella organisation for sometimes conflicting factions with differing ideas about the character of a future Palestinian state and how to attain it.

The PLO earned a reputation among its friends in the Third World and the Eastern bloc as the

world's foremost national liberation movement. But Israel and the United States considered it the fount of international terrorism.

The view of many Westerners that it was dedicated to achieving its aims by terrorism was strengthened by a series of international hijackings in the early 1970s and the killing of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics.

These operations, carried out by radical PLO factions, were never publicly denounced by the mainstream leadership.

The PLO nevertheless made diplomatic inroads in the West and Western Europe came to regard its participation as vital in any settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Shift to diplomacy

From the mid-1970s, Mr. Arafat has tried to alter the movement's image and concentrated on international diplomacy to press the Palestinian case.

He won the movement's independence from the Arab states in 1974 when an Arab summit recognised the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Within a month, Mr. Arafat travelled to the United Nations General Assembly in New York to deliver this offer to negotiate a settlement of the Palestinian question.

"I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand".

The 1982 war with Israel in Lebanon destroyed the PLO's Beirut base but it survived as a political entity.

In Lebanon the PLO became embroiled in factional strife that led to a civil war between pre-

dominantly Christian right-wing militias and mainly Muslim leftist forces.

When Syria entered Lebanon in 1976 to end the civil war and prevent the Christians from being defeated by a PLO-leftist coalition, the Palestinians came into direct conflict with Syrian forces.

The PLO feared the Damascus government was out to crush its growing independence.

But it survived to mend its fences with Syria and become a significant force in chaotic post-war Lebanon, drawing accusations that it operated as a state within a state.

Driven from all but a pocket of northeast Lebanon by the Israeli invasion of 1982, the PLO leadership dispersed to Damascus and other Arab capitals while Mr. Arafat maintained his roving diplomat role, loosely based in Tunis.

The PLO won some international sympathy for having held out in Beirut for more than two months and as a result of the subsequent massacre of Palestinian refugees by Israel's rightist Lebanese allies.

The Lebanon war prompted fresh U.S. and inter-Arab efforts to bring about a lasting solution, with American diplomacy centring on encouraging the PLO to moderate its demands and recognise Israel in exchange for autonomy in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Concern among factions of Mr. Arafat's Fateh group that the PLO leader was preparing to go along with U.S. plans, thereby abandoning the struggle for independence, led to the six-week-old revolt in Fateh ranks.

The leader of the Fateh mutineers, Col. Abu Musa, has been quoted as saying Mr. Arafat must completely reject the Reagan Middle East peace plan.

Two religions meet in downtown Beirut



The Greek Orthodox Metropolitan of Beirut, Elias Audi (left) and Sunni Muslim religious Court Judge Shafiq Yamout embrace Sunday at Martyr's Square in war-devastated downtown Beirut where a rebuilding effort is underway. Sunday marked the official reopening of St. George's Greek Orthodox Church (at left in the background) and the nearby-Ummayyad Mosque. (A.P. wirephoto)

Kissinger says Arafat is in trouble

TEL AVIV (R) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Monday Palestinians will have to seek new leaders because of the revolt against Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat.

"Arafat is in trouble. I think the Palestinians will have to look for other representatives than the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation)," he told reporters on arrival in Israel for a private visit.

UNRWA requires \$13m to reconstruct buildings for Palestinians in Lebanon

VIENNA (R) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) Monday appealed for \$13 million to rebuild Palestinian homes, clinics and schools destroyed in Lebanon.

The Vienna-based agency said in a statement that \$5.75 million would provide cash grants for families to repair their homes in or

near refugee camps in the areas of Beirut and the southern ports of Tyre and Sidon.

A further \$1.3 million would extend buildings in Wavel refugee camp in the eastern Bekaa Valley where many refugees fled last year after Israel invaded Lebanon.

Four schools, two clinics and eight other UNRWA buildings destroyed in the invasion would

cost \$4 million to rebuild and money was also needed to repair drains and electricity supplies in refugee camps, the statement said.

The appeal followed a \$52 million emergency relief programme begun last June which provided 180,000 Palestinian refugees with food and medical care and 6,500 families with cash to rebuild their homes. UNRWA added.

Business as usual in Basra despite war

BASRA (R) — Cement-sack shelters line Basra's streets for protection against Iranian shellfire and anti-aircraft guns dot the city, grim reminders that the Gulf war front lies only a few kilometres to the east.

Anyone caught in the open can duck into the shelters, which hold up to 20 people, when shells start plunging into the city.

But despite almost daily attacks, life in this sprawling southern Iraqi city of half a million people appears to carry on much as normal.

There is no official report on the damage and casualties inflicted on Basra and its inhabitants. But correspondents on a recent trip to the city saw some damage to buildings both on the outskirts and in residential areas in the centre.

Shops and restaurants remain open, however, and cinemas are doing good business with Arabic,

Western and Indian films. Young Iraqi couples, foreign experts and businessmen patronise a luxury restaurant at one of Basra's top hotels.

From the hotel, a couple of cargo ships can be seen in the Shatt Al Arab waterway 500 metres away, trapped for nearly three years by the war.

Low-key presence

The port area of Basra is well protected by troops despite the lack of shipping, but the military presence is low-key in the city itself.

Foreign companies, meanwhile, still work on roads, bridges and apartment buildings under government contracts.

Basra, founded in the seventh century and one of the most important cities in the medieval Islamic empire, was a key centre for

the Iraqi oil industry before the Gulf war with Iran broke out in September 1980.

Some of Iraq's biggest oilfields lie under the desert sand to the west and the marshlands to the north of the city.

But the closure of the Shatt Al Arab to tankers has drastically cut Iraq's oil exports, running at about three million barrels a day before the war.

The country now depends on a single pipeline through Turkey to the Mediterranean with a capacity of 700,000 barrels a day.

Protected by rivers

Basra is vulnerable to an Iranian ground attack, lying only 20 kilometres from the border. But the Shatt Al Arab, formed by the joining of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to the north, is a formidable moat several hundred metres wide.

Another Iraqi town 14 kilometres southwest of Basra has also been hit by the war.

The governor of Zubayr, Yahdi Saleh, told visiting correspondents recently the town of 106,000 inhabitants had lost 22 people killed and 61 injured in the six months preceding May.

These included seven children killed and 34 injured when a shell plunged into the courtyard where they were playing.

The town's governor said shelling had also destroyed several government offices, vehicles, shops and houses.

"The Iranians say they do not shell residential areas, but you can see with your own eyes the destroyed houses and the wounded people," he said.

UAE sentences Pakistani to death

AL-AIN, United Arab Emirates (R) — An Islamic Sharia court has sentenced a 26-year-old Pakistani to be stoned to death for committing adultery with a Sri Lankan woman, court sources said Monday.

Munir Mohammed Hafez, a married Muslim whose wife is in Pakistan, was convicted after an

eyewitness testified against him.

The woman, also 26 and named as Sali Pereira, was sentenced to 75 lashes and three months imprisonment, to be followed by deportation.

The law normally requires at least two witnesses in cases of adultery, making convictions rare. But both the accused had con-

fessed, the sources said.

Under Islamic Sharia (law), married Muslims found guilty of adultery are usually sentenced to death while unmarried people convicted of fornication are given prison terms and lashes.

The court sources said the decision has to be approved by the Emirates' president.

Afghan talks said agreed on 'guarantors'

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said Monday U.N.-sponsored talks in Geneva had agreed that the United States and Soviet Union should be the guarantors of a political settlement of the Afghan conflict.

He told reporters on his return from the indirect talks with Afg-

hanistan that Pakistan had proposed all five members of the U.N. Security Council be named as guarantors but the "parties concerned agreed on the United States and the Soviet Union".

The latest round of indirect negotiations between the foreign ministers of both countries ended last Friday with U.N. special

envoy Diego Cordovez reporting further progress towards finding a solution to the Afghan problem.

Mr. Yaqub Khan said a text of a declaration of guarantees had been prepared in Geneva, and Mr. Cordovez would take it to Washington and Moscow for discussion.

Iran says Saudis hamper pilgrims plan

TEHRAN (R) — Iran has accused the Saudi Arabian government of hampering Iranian officials trying to make arrangements for the annual pilgrimage to Mecca later this year.

Iran's Minister of Islamic Guidance, Mohammad Khatami, said in a statement published in the Tehran press that the Saudis were delaying a visit by an Iranian delegation which wanted to fix accommodation for tens of thousands of Iranian pilgrims.

Saudi Arabia last year expelled a number of Iranian pilgrims after clashes between them and Saudi security forces, accusing them of disturbing other pilgrims.

Cairo moves to stamp out cholera scare

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian government has started a nationwide vaccination campaign against cholera after 30 diarrhoea cases were reported in Cairo, a ministry of health spokesman said Monday.

The cases did not result from cholera and the vaccination campaign was only a precautionary measure, the spokesman added.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said more than 500,000 people were inoculated overnight.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

15:30 Koran
15:55 Life in the Brain
16:20 Famous Scientists
16:55 Cigarette
17:25 Arabic Series
18:20 Religious Programme
19:20 Arabic Series
20:00 News in Arabic
20:25 Ramadan Quiz
21:25 Special Panel Discussion
22:10 Arabic Film
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Film Continues

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Movie of the Week
22:00 News in English
22:15 Dallas

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:30 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 In Concert
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:25 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 Science Report
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show
23:00 News Summary
23:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Wimbledon

REPORT 06:45 Interlude 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 What's New 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Jazz For The Aspiring 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Orlando Gibbons 09:45 Network U.K. 18:00 World News 18:09 Reflections 18:15 The Moment 18:30 Alternative Press 18:50 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:20 Interlude 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Discovery 12:15 Wimbledon Report 12:30 Diversions 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:25 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 The Quartet 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Network U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Gulliver's Travels 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Outlook 17:30 Racing 18:00 Pageant of the Past 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Wimbledon '83 18:45 Cricket 19:00 World News 19:09 Scotland This Week 19:15 Europe's Unity Peace 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsworld 20:30 Nature Notebook 20:40 Farming World 21:00 News Summary 21:09 Look Ahead 21:45 Orlando Gibbons 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Hermit's 22:45 Musical Features 23:15 Wimbledon Report 23:30 Gulliver's Travels 24:00 World News 06:09 The World Today 06:25 Scotland This Week 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Latin '83 01:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 5965, 7200, 15205, 11725 KHz
05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information, Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour, 17:00 News 17:10 Magazine Show 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 News Show 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Magazine Show 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 Now Music USA 21:00 Newsline 21:30 DoubleFeature 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS
* Paintings by Hind Sharif Nasser at the Jordan Plastic Arts Association, Jabel Lubdibeh.
* "Pasta" photographs by Roger Cloutre, at the French Cultural Centre.

LECTURE
* "The Edhi Dhabab And Its Environs - A Report On Recent Archaeological Research," Dr. Robert Gordon at the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR) at 8:30 p.m.
* CBS NEWS
* At the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
British Council 41520
French Cultural Centre 361478
Goethe Institute 41993
Spanish Cultural Centre 24409
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes from 100 years old. Also mosaics from Mazabab and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century

ORIENTAL ARTISTS

Muntazah, Jabel Lubdibeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30138.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc.
Charming hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 24590.
St. George Church (Greek Orthodox) (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lubdibeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 25341.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redemptor) Jabel Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.
Prayer Times
02:40 Ismak
02:50 (Sunrise) Sharaq
04:52 Dhuhur
12:19 Dhuhur
15:19 'Asr
18:47 Maghreb
20:30 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:25	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Cairo (RJ)
08:45	Beirut (RJ)
09:40	Aqaba (RJ)
09:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:50	Jeddah (RJ)
09:50	Dhahran (RJ)
09:50	Kuwait (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
10:25	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
13:25	Cairo (EA)
13:25	Kuwait (KAC)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:00	Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
16:15	Larnaca (RJ)
17:15	Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
18:45	New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:45	Rome, (Alitalia)
18:05	Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
18:25	Zurich, Athens, Damascus (SR)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
18:45	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30	Tripoli (RJ)
19:40	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
19:55	Cairo (EA)
20:15	Beirut (RJ)
20:20	Athens (OJA)
00:25	Cairo (EA)
00:30	Cairo (RJ)
00:45	Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

04:45	Cairo (RJ)
05:40	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:40	Aqaba (RJ)
07:40	Beirut, Paris (AF)
07:55	Cairo (EA)
09:45	Beirut (RJ)
10:45	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
11:45	Athens, Tunis (TU)
11:50	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:55	Tripoli (RJ)
11:30	Cairo (MEA)
11:30	Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)
11:45	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:00	Larnaca (RJ)
12:15	Madrid (RJ)
12:30	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat

(GA) Local sell/buy rates in Jls

14:30	Cairo (RJ)
14:30	Beirut (RJ)
16:45	Bahrain (KLM)
18:45	Beirut (RJ)
19:00	Kuwait (RJ)
19:15	Dhahran (RJ)
19:50	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:20	Athens (OJA)
20:30	Cairo (RJ)
21:15	Dubai (RJ)
21:30	Bangkok (RJ)
01:25	Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Belgian franc	71.7	72
Dutch guilder	128.1	128.9
Egyptian guinea	335	339
French franc	47.6	47.9
Irqi dinar	445.7	454.3
Italian lire (for 100)	24.2	24.4
Japanese yen (for 100)	151.9	152.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1230.7	1237.5
Lebanese lira	45	45.8
Omani rial	1035.5	1041.8
Qatari riyal	98.6	99.3
Saudi riyal	104.2	104.7
Swedish crown	47.5	47.8
Swiss franc	173.5	174.5
Syrian lira	63.3	63.7
UAE dirham	97.7	98.4
U.K. sterling pound	527.6	560.8
U.S. dollar	360	362
W. German mark	143.5	144.4

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

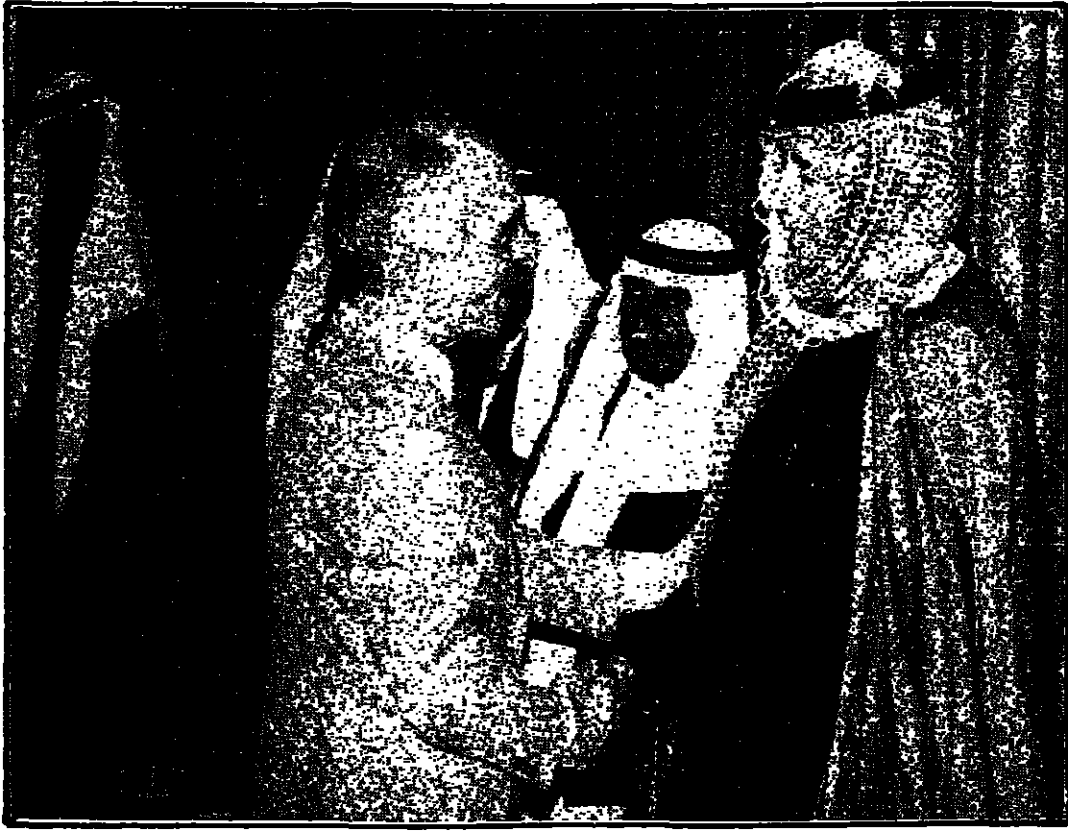
Low/high temperature in deg.C

NEWS

Hussein hosts Iftar for refugee leaders

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein gave an Iftar banquet at the Basman Palace Monday for the tribal chiefs and notables from the refugee camps. The banquet was attended by Prince Abdullah Ibn Musa'id Al Saud, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim, and Interior Minister Ahmad Obaidat.

The King and those attending also performed the Maghreb prayers as a group.



His Majesty King Hussein hosts an Iftar banquet at the Basman Palace Monday for refugee tribal leaders (Petra photo)

Importation of selected products banned by agricultural directorate

AMMAN (Petra) — The agricultural economy and planning directorate at the Ministry of Agriculture Monday issued the ministry's estimates for the export and importation of vegetables for the month of July 1983.

According to the plan, the import of tomatoes, eggplants, cucumbers, marrow, okara, green

beans, dry onions, sweet and hot peppers, peaches, cauliflower, cabbage, potatoes and apples will be banned.

The plan, however, did not prohibit the export of any of these vegetables or fruits.

Meanwhile, Agriculture Min-

ister Marwan Dudin has instructed agriculture directors in the governorates and districts to advise farmers not to be in a hurry to pick local water melons in a bid to keep them on the ground until ripe in order to maintain their sweet taste.

Building repair seminar to start July 2

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar on "building maintenance" will be opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Saturday. The seminar, which is to be attended by an estimated 40 engineers and architects from various government departments, public institutions, companies and

consultancy firms, has been organized by the RSS's Building Research Centre (BRC).

The participants will be addressed by Professor Steven Kirke from Yarmouk University, and will also attend lectures on ways of selecting quality building materials, the use of energy saving and

finding means of reducing the cost of building maintenance, according to BRC's director Dr. Rawhi Al Sharif.

He said that the seminar is being arranged within the framework of the centre's continuing policy of improving and developing the construction industry.

SCC only to execute microwave projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Monday issued a circular regulating the implementation of microwave telecommunications projects in the public sector.

According to the circular, implementation of government microwave projects must be carried out solely by the Special Communications Corporation (SCC).

Public enterprises will no longer be allowed to contract local or foreign companies to implement or study the feasibility of such projects, as the SCC is considered well qualified to do the job.

Arab-Asian group captures three seats on governing body of ILO

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab-Asian group has acquired three seats on the ruling body of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), to be alternated between the group's member countries, thanks to the efforts of the Jordanian delegation, according to Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani.

Speaking Sunday on his return from Bern, Switzerland, where he led the Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the 69th session of the ILO which recently concluded there, Dr. Anani said the ILO Resolutions Committee elected Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Taysir Abdul Jabbar as its chairman in the face of strong competition from the Italian candidate.

Dr. Anani added that the Arab group gained support from several other delegations to press an Arab resolution condemning the Israeli policies of expansionist and settlement and its negative impact on the Arab workers in the occupied territories.

He said that the resolution was referred to ILO General Assembly on June 22 after the western countries, including the Uni-

ted States, strongly opposed the resolution and asked for its postponement. However, the draft Arab resolution was defeated because it was the last day of the conference and most pro-Arab delegates had already gone home.

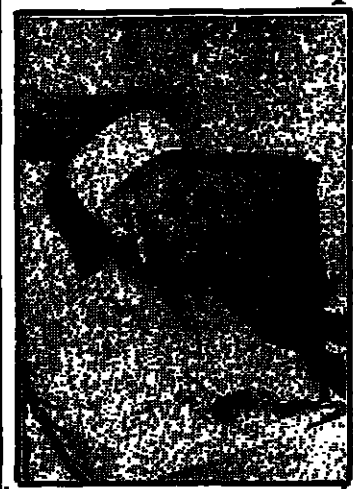
Dr. Anani delivered a speech on behalf of the Arab group to the conference, in his capacity as chairman of that group. He also made several contacts with the heads of the various delegations to explain the Arab position in relation to Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories.

Dr. Anani also presided over the meeting of the "day of solidarity with the workers and people of Palestine" held in Geneva on June 9. The meeting was attended by the heads of the regional delegations participating in the ILO conference.



Jawad Al Anani

Grand Mosque ceremony marks battle of Badr



Sheikh Nuh Salman



Dr. Ahmad Hleil

AMMAN (Petra) — The Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Ministry organized a ceremony marking the anniversary of the battle of Badr at the Hussein Grand Mosque Monday.

Armed Forces Mufti Nuh Salman and director of preaching and guidance at the Awaqaf Ministry Ahmad Hleil spoke at the ceremony about the lessons one could learn from the battle of Badr and its impact on the spread of Islam.

They said the victory faithful Muslims scored against the infidel in the battle should be "an incentive for us today to be committed in word and deed to such a faithful attitude because it is the only way for the Islamic and Arab Nation to score victory over its

enemies and to liberate its usurped lands."

The two speakers also urged the Muslims to return to their faith and to be committed to the Jihad as way of life for the sake of God, because the "liberation of the land and the checking of the enemy can only be done through the Jihad."

The two preachers also appealed to brother combatants in Lebanon to refrain from fighting each other, because such fighting can only serve the ends of Israel. They also denounced "the criminal hands playing in the dark to arouse sedition among the brothers" and to implant differences among the fighters to achieve the objectives of the enemies of the Arab and Islamic Nation.

Arafat takes conciliatory stand in rift with Syria

(Continued from page 1)

though he thinks they betrayed him.

Mr. Arafat was speaking in an interview last week with Newsweek correspondent James Pringle near Tripoli in northern Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat appeared to have given the interview before his expulsion from Syria.

"We Palestinians and Syrians were together in the same trench against Israeli aggression. Now, suddenly, they have betrayed us from the back. Their guns are facing us, instead of the Israelis," Newsweek quoted Mr. Arafat as saying.

But Mr. Arafat told the magazine he sent a message to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad that he was willing to talk with him and "received a reply in which Assad said some of his officers in the

Bekaa Valley had acted individually."

Mr. Pringle said he saw the guns of Syrian tanks facing north towards the positions of Fateh's commandos, rather than south towards Israeli lines, when he toured the Bekaa Valley last week.

Mr. Arafat was confident his men could hold their own in battle with Syrian soldiers if it came to that, Newsweek said.

"The Syrians... are better armed, but so were the Israelis. What happened? I am still here," it quoted the PLO leader as saying.

Newsweek added that Mr. Arafat said he was willing to make room for a younger generation of leaders in the PLO.

"Why not?" it quoted him as saying. "I am not against (a change of guard) through our legal framework and institutions. It is our duty to do so, because

what is the meaning of a revolution? A revolution is the continuity of the long march from generation to generation."

In Damascus, President Assad received George Habash and other members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) Sunday and emphasized the importance of uniting Palestinian guerrilla groups.

Earlier Sunday the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), led by Nayef Hawatmeh, announced they were forming a joint leadership to help bring about Palestinian unity.

PFLP-DFLP move lauded

President Ali Nasser Mohamad of South Yemen Monday welcomed the PFLP-DFLP move, the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency said.

It quoted Aden Radio as saying President Mohammad sent cables to Mr. Habash and Mr. Hawatmeh congratulating them on their decision.

"This step is an important gain for the Palestinian revolution, especially at the present difficult juncture when greater action for consolidating Palestinian national unity is needed," the president said in his message.

Egypt: Rift benefits Israel

In Alexandria, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Monday said the split within the Palestinian leadership benefited only Israel.

"It helps Israel expand at the expense of the Palestinian Arabs," Mr. Mubarak told reporters after holding talks with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen in the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria.

Mr. Mubarak said the Arabs

were "committing a serious mistake in allowing the continuation of this split." He expressed hopes that Syria played no role in the crisis.

Fateh member raps Syria

In Kuwait, a senior official of Fateh denounced Syria's expulsion of Mr. Arafat, describing it as one of a series of actions "aimed at liquidating the Palestinian people."

Salim Zanoun, a member of Fateh's Central Council and its representative in the Gulf, was addressing some 500 Palestinian women who staged a sit-in at the PLO office in Kuwait Sunday night to protest at the Syrian move and express support for the PLO leader.

"It is regrettable that world leaders like India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi receive Arafat while Syria expels him," Mr. Zanoun said.

Sharif opens new mosque in Salt

SALT (Petra) — Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif opened Monday the Riyad Al Miftih Mosque in Al Salaleh area in the city of Salt.

Mr. Sharif toured the various parts of the mosque and heard an explanation on the phases of building and the general progress of work. He then promised to supply the mosque with a set of Islamic books.

The mosque was financed by a donation from Riyad Al Miftih to the tune of JD 165,000. It contains a prayer hall for men and another for women, and outside square, a garden, a women's residence, and other public utilities.

The mosque can accommodate 800 worshippers and is built on an area of 2,000 square metres.

Ramtha coop to hold meeting

RAMTHA (Petra) — The general assembly of the Ramtha agricultural cooperative society will hold its annual meeting next Thursday at the Ramtha chamber of commerce.

President of the society, Abdullah Mayyas, said that during the meeting, the participants will review the society's activities during 1982, as well as discussing the current financial report for the society, and approve the society's projects and budget for 1984.



Kamel Al Sharif

Abu Musa demands total rejection of Reagan plan

(Continued from page 1)

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, in a separate interview, was reported to have told Hungarian Television he had heard complaints from Fateh members about mistakes made by their leaders—and everyone would like to correct these mistakes.

"If they overcome the conflicts and observe the interests of the Palestine revolution, they may find a solution that will serve both

their political organisation and their cause," he was reported to have said.

"We Syrians, as brothers of the Palestinians, will give them all the help we can to solve their problems."

Although the interview with Mr. Assad was reported by the news agency, it was announced that it would not be televised until next month.

In an interview shown by Syrian

Television, Abu Musa said if Mr. Arafat was serious about healing the rift inside Fateh he should call an urgent session of the Fateh Revolutionary Council for democratic dialogue.

He said the Congress would then act as an arbitrator in the dispute between the Fateh's two rival factions.

Commenting on press reports that Mr. Arafat would call an urgent session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) — parliament in exile — Abu Musa said:

"If Arafat is really anxious to maintain national unity inside Fateh and within the framework of the PLO, he should not call for the session because the problem is purely a Fateh internal matter."

"If he did, this would mean shifting the struggle to the Palestinian arena as he is now trying to shift it to the Arab arena," Abu Musa added.

Pravda neutral

(Continued from page 1)

also set themselves the task of destroying its alliance with Syria," Pravda said.

The commentary avoided spelling out the seriousness of the conflict between Syria and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and suggested Moscow was at least publicly adopting a position of neutrality.

However it suggested Kremlin leaders were concerned about U.S. diplomatic feelers towards Syria.

While Israel took a hard line towards the PLO and Syria, Washington, ignoring the Palestinians, was occasionally releasing trial balloons in the direction of Damascus, Pravda said.

The commentary mentioned a hint by U.S. envoy Morris Draper that if Syria withdrew from Lebanon it might be possible to discuss the return of the Golan Heights, occupied by Israel since 1967.

However, judging by reports from Damascus, they understand there the two-faced nature of American policy and do not give in to blackmail.

The Soviet party daily criticised what it described as the "passive attitude" of several Arab states to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year and the subsequent Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement.

Assad reportedly promises Arafat return

(Continued from page 1)

conference in Prague on Saturday. Meanwhile Arab governments, joined, according to some sources, by the Soviet Union, helped in mediatory efforts.

The mutiny in Fateh flared seven weeks ago. Dissidents led by Colonel Abu Musa accused Mr. Arafat of being too involved in U.S. Middle East diplomacy.

They said he had neglected armed struggle against Israel and toyed with "U.S.-devised Arab-Israeli solutions" that would not give the PLO the Palestinian state that it demands.

Palestinian sources said Mr. Habash agreed with the Fateh rebels on some issues but considered Mr. Arafat indispensable as overall PLO leader. Mr. Habash was anxious to keep Fateh, the

biggest guerrilla group, intact.

Despite frail health, Mr. Habash went to see Mr. Arafat off at Damascus airport when he was expelled on Friday.

He was throwing all his considerable weight in the Palestinian movement behind his mediation, the sources said.

They also said any strategy drawn up at the coming Tunis meeting of PLO leaders, with Mr. Arafat present, should be binding on all sides including the Fateh dissidents.

The mutiny in Fateh flared seven weeks ago with dissidents led by Colonel Abu Musa accusing Mr. Arafat of being too involved in U.S. Middle East diplomacy while neglecting armed struggle against Israel and toying with Arab-Israeli solutions that fall short of giving the Palestinians a state.

After Mr. Arafat blamed Syria for the mutiny and Syria expelled him, several Arab mediators have been to Damascus although Syrian Radio has renewed public criticism of Mr. Arafat.

The secretary-general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, Habib Chatbi, is now in Damascus following visits by the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Algeria. He saw Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam Monday.

The Beirut press experienced in spotting changes of tone in Damascus, Monday detected a new note of bitterness about Mr. Arafat personally in Syrian official media.

It is not clear whether the Syrians are simply responding to Mr. Arafat's own allegations against them.

Eastern bloc summit on

(Continued from page 1)

after it was over.

Strengthening the cohesion of the East European alliance has been announced by Soviet President Yuri Andropov as a priority of Kremlin policy after a period of relative neglect.

He has made clear he wants to devote a major effort to improving the political cohesion of the Soviet bloc.

East European sources say the meeting here is designed by the Kremlin as a reply to the Williamsburg summit of seven Western nations and Japan at the end of May.

Western diplomats believe Moscow is anxious to get its allies to endorse its hard line towards the Reagan administration.

GBD begins preparation for 1984 draft budget law

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Budget Department (GBD) has begun issuing instructions to government departments to prepare for the draft budget law for 1984 in accordance with the circular issued by Prime Minister Mudar Badran Sunday. GBD Director-General Sami Qamweh said Monday.

Priority in capital expenditures will be given to installments and interest repayment due on foreign loans, commercial loans borrowed by the treasury, projects whose implementation began before or during 1983 and have not yet been completed, the 1981-85 five-year development plan projects whose technical and economic studies have been both completed and are outstanding, and capital projects, not included in the development plan, whose



Sami Qamweh

technical and economic studies have been completed and for which there is an urgent need.

The deadline for presenting the budget application to the cabinet is Nov. 16, 1983, Mr. Qamweh said.

University to supply mineral information to Rabat

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan library has supplied the Arab Organisation for Mineral Resources (AOMR) in Rabat with information about the library, its index and the publications available in it on geology and mineral resources in the Arabic, English and French languages.

The step is part of the effort at cooperation between the library and local, Arab and international institutions.

Jordan Times

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Who plays the game?

THE message from Washington is garbled. Either the Reagan administration officials do not know what is happening in the Middle East today, or they are confused by it. But, to be fair, perhaps there is no message that Washington wants to send to its allies or adversaries in this region—not at this difficult time anyway.

The Soviets are no doubt watching the Arafat-Assad rift closely, and view the latest — dare we say negative — developments in the Arab camp with utmost concern. The message from Moscow nevertheless is loud and clear: the continuing feud between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, regardless of whose fault it is, can only play in the hands of the Americans and must come to a halt.

The present situation, we all admit, is complex. Just who is playing what, and in whose hands the other is, we do not know. Take a look, if you will, at each of the major players in action.

The Fateh rebel leader, Col. Abu Musa, wants a tougher political and military stand against Israel and the United States. Mr. Arafat says: "Okay, Will do"; but he does not trust the intentions of the Syrians. President Assad is supposedly fully committed to anti-American plans and schemes; yet, he wants to keep in constant touch and do business with everybody in Washington—except for Philip Habib of course. While Moscow, in theory at least, would like all Arabs to take a tougher stand towards American diplomacy in the Middle East, the Soviet Union has neither supported the anti-Arafat camp in Fateh nor, understandably, backed Arafat in his rift with Syria nor has it fully endorsed the hawkish Syrian stance against the "moderate" PLO chairman. The Reagan administration wishes that Arafat and the whole PLO did not exist in the first place, and is still trying to find altogether different representatives of the Palestinian people; failing that, as this whole American exercise is certainly a failure, U.S. officials are now saying that the revolt inside the PLO against its leader might be bad because he (Arafat) had kept the organisation "relatively moderate." Washington and Moscow as well as Arafat, and maybe even the Fateh rebels, all seem to doubt Assad's intentions, albeit to various degrees. The Syrian president, for his part, trusts only himself, and therefore his support for Abu Musa does not have to be principled nor ideological.

Having looked at the situation, complex as it is, one is tempted to conclude one of two things: either the rift between Syria and the PLO is the direct result of a personal Assad-Arafat feud in which the United States and the Soviet Union had to involve themselves; or the Syrian president is trying to play the Palestinian card with both superpowers at once. The two likely conclusions are not necessarily mutually exclusive. But, since history shows that the Syrian regime did attempt on a number of occasions in the past to contain the Palestinian revolution, it is highly unlikely that the Assad-Arafat feud alone is the cause of the latest split in the Arab camp.

This leaves us to think why, with Syria on the move, any message from Washington, if any, would actually have to be garbled.

ARAB PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: First to fourth in twelve months

ALGERIA IS currently mediating so as to effect a reconciliation between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Syria following the escalation of the crisis and the deportation of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat from Syria. Saudi Arabia is expected to make an initiative on its own for the same purpose. The question now is where does the Palestine issue stand in terms of pan-Arab priorities. A year ago, it was at the top of the agenda. Then, after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, it became the second priority. And after the split within Fateh, it became the third priority. Then came the crisis between the PLO and Syria and the reconciliation efforts that have followed, thus making the Palestinian issue the fourth priority.

Evidently, the developments that took place since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon were aimed at the systematic undermining of the Palestinian issue and an attempt to prove that it was not an urgent issue neither at the Arab nor the international level. Needless to say, this is the most which Israel could have wished for, because such developments give Israel the time needed to continue its intensive settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories.

In light of this sad picture, the Arab individual cannot help but ask: Where are the Arabs going, and why are the Arabs not alert to the developments which have been fabricated to liquidate the Palestinian cause through the use of Arab hands? The Arab masses are surprised at these developments, and they are looking to the Arab leaders to perform a genuine role in restoring the Palestinian issue to its proper place, as the top priority in the Arab political world.

Al Dustour: U.S. approach still blinkered

WE HEAR that U.S. envoy Philip Habib and his assistants Morris Draper and Richard Fairbanks are returning to the area to help the so-called withdrawal of "foreign forces" from Lebanon. One can only ask: Are the measures which Syria took against the PLO similar in terms of results to those achieved by the United States when Israel was bombing Beirut a year ago. At that time, Habib used to stay away from the Middle East, and then return after a round of Israeli bombing of Beirut. The Palestinian resistance confronted Israel face to face in Lebanon and therefore confronted American plans to obliterate its resistance. It is now on the receiving end of both moral and military strikes from a power that is supposed to be its ally. It is as if someone is telling the Palestinians that your only choice is to lay down your arms because even your allies are turning against you.

Sawt Al Shaab: Deflected from the real issue

ARAB DIFFERENCES are escalating and we do not know what options are left for the Arabs in such a state of weakness. The issue of the differences between Syria and the PLO leadership and the attempts to contain the Palestinian decision making mechanism is an inseparable part of the series of many mistakes which have been committed and is a sign of a deterioration in the Arab situation. The Arab area has become subject to the policy of international polarisation, and this means that the Arabs are incapable of making a decision between war or peace.

The policy of polarisation is also being used by Arabs against other Arabs, and this has made the Arabs incapable of acting independently on a pan-Arab level or being free of the influence of big powers, their strategies and interests. The Syrian-Libyan attempt to subvert the Palestinian cause is a particularly dangerous attempt because it makes the PLO and the Palestinian issue a card over which to bargain for regional Arab interests, rather than the interest of the Palestinian cause. People are no longer talking about how Palestinian rights and land can be regained as much as they are talking about the mutiny and split and Arab intervention in the affairs of the PLO.

Who safeguards the past?

By Rami G. Khouri

I propose that we set aside the third week in June every year to remember that in this week in June 1983, the nation and people of Jordan stood by listlessly and watched the destruction of the old Bilbeisi house in downtown Amman. The Bilbeisi house was demolished last week, in case you had not heard the sad news, after hanging in limbo for many years. The old Bilbeisi house is not, strictly, unique. There are some other houses in Amman that date from the turn-of-the-century years, some of them built even before the Bilbeisi house was built in 1920. There are some beautiful old houses in Salt, and a handful of older stone houses in some of Jordan's provincial cities, notably in Madaba, Kerak and Irbid.

But the Bilbeisi house shall always remain as a symbol, in my eyes and in the eyes of many others who care about the preservation of this country's architectural and cultural heritage, of the weaknesses in our present system of public responsibility, and of the loopholes in a culture that sometimes appears to be unaware of where it is going and uncaring about where it came from.

I do not shed tears here for the Bilbeisi house itself, nor do I blame any single party for its final destruction. It is gone, and cannot ever be brought back. It succumbed, in the end, to powerful forces. It is not for me or anyone else to tell the Bilbeisi family not to allow the house to be demolished. It was their property, and they had the full power to do with it as they saw fit. It is not for me to tell the municipality of Amman what to preserve and what to neglect among the collection of ancient monuments in the capital region.

It is not for me to ask the Ministry of Culture to step in and designate certain old buildings as elements of an irreplaceable national cultural heritage that should be preserved, restored and enjoyed forever by future generations of Jordanians. I am not presumptuous enough to indicate which buildings should be saved and which should be allowed to lapse into decay and final destruction.

But I am presumptuous and concerned enough to raise the question on a broader public level, and to ask those institutions and individuals in the public domain: What can be done — what is being done — to make sure that other valuable national treasures do not meet the same fate as the Bilbeisi house? If the Bilbeisi house has not been saved, is there a chance that we can still save enough of our

national concern for our physical heritage to assure that other historic monuments in the capital region are not ravaged and destroyed by that powerful combination of personal commercial interests and a public order that makes it easy for any one official or department to avoid assuming responsibility and simply to pass the buck to yet others who are either uncaring about the past or unable to do anything to preserve it?

I am concerned that this society has not yet formulated procedures and criteria by which we can emphatically delineate the fine line between private property and public heritage, between the justifiable commercial interests of individuals and the overriding communal value of property or buildings that should be designated as national monuments of importance to the entire nation, to the collective culture, to the eternal, indestructible concept of a Jordanian Arab ethos whose physical manifestations ultimately are reflected in some lone house's lovely arches, creaky old doors, sculptured columns or nicely worked stones? Where in the public order of modern Jordan does the buck stop? Where does the responsibility reside? To whom does one turn when one is concerned about the systematic destruction of the buildings of our grandfathers, the culture of our ancestors and the villages of our past? To which arbiter does one make an appeal to save the doorways through which we have all passed in former decades and centuries and millennia? To which authority does one appeal to save the legacy of the land, and the building

blocks of our identity?

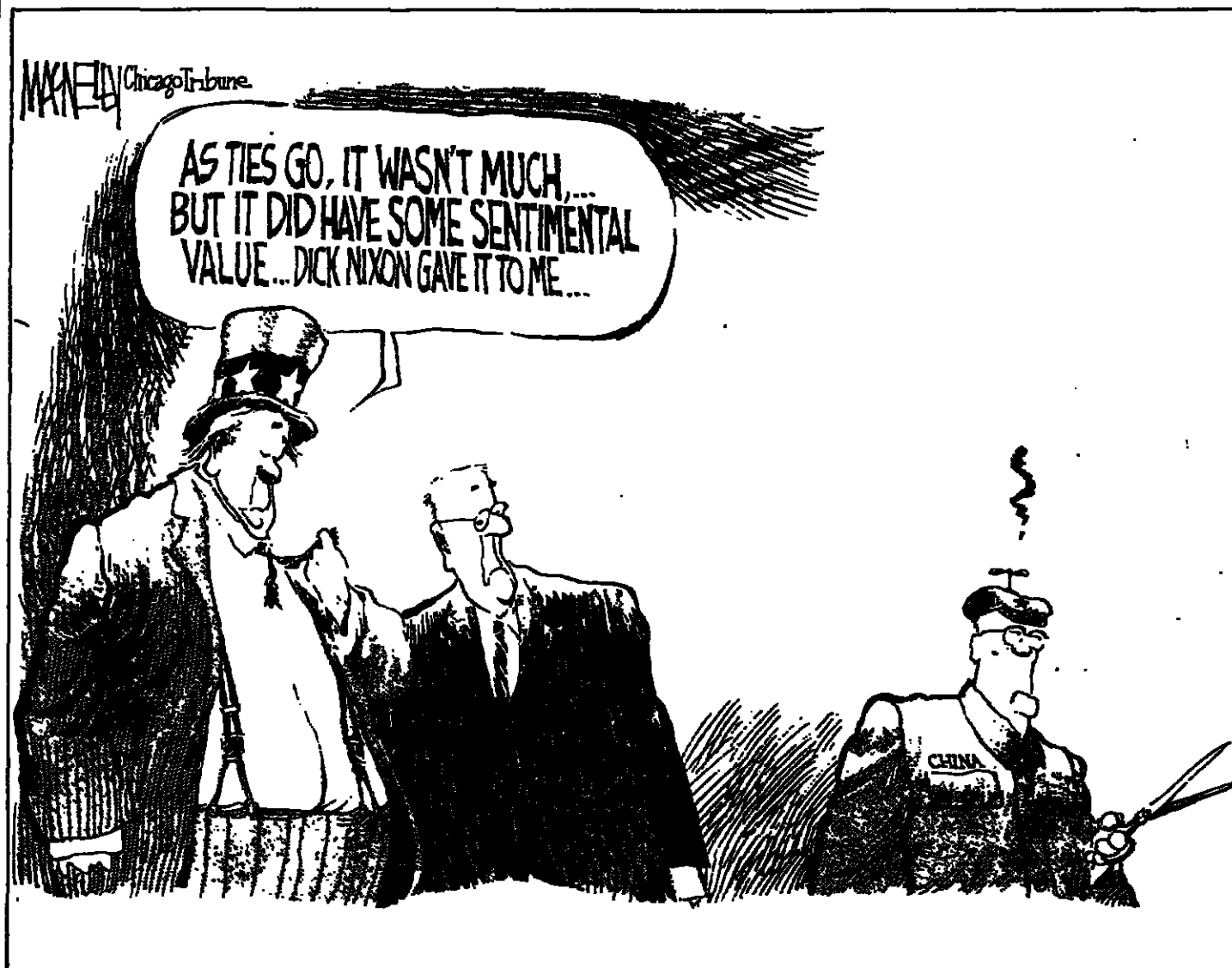
The argument that certain concerned government agencies do not have the money to safeguard the structures of our past is a fallacy. Money cannot be the problem for this is a society that is well endowed with money, and is proficient at spending it and even, in some cases, wasting it on a grand scale.

The public heritage of a society and a nation-state is the responsibility, in the first instance, of its public servants and its public institutions. The destruction of valuable old buildings — whether old, old or 6,000 years old — indicates to me that some of our public institutions find it easier to evade responsibility than to assume it. It is this is sanctioned by the public order, let it be spelled out clearly. If it is not, let it be corrected.

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LETTERS

Senseless argument

To the Editor

I hate to butt into the controversy raging on after your columnist Randa Habib aired her views on the high rate of fees being levied by a local school. But it is also difficult to be a silent by-stander when the controversy itself seems to have no base. We are all highly concerned over the standard of education our children should get and are willing to make sacrifices for ensuring that our children get the best education there is. But there should be a drawing line somewhere to distinguish the "high standard of education" and the "high rate of fees."

The controversy seems to be baseless for the simple fact that the underlying tone in most of the parents' enthusiasm to get their children enrolled in the "most reputed school" is pure snobbery. After all, isn't it a "privilege" to send your children to an "international" school, "the best there is"? So much so to announce the fact proudly to their friends, as an added status symbol. To substantiate it, it is inevitably necessary that the school concerned should be the most expensive around. Otherwise, what is the fun?

What the parents forget is that the school authorities are much more aware of this factor and are free to manipulate things to suit their ends, with the net result that either the parents pay through their nose or not enrol their child. The school can cook up a hundred seemingly legitimate reasons for the high rate of fees and still give the parents a feeling that they are better off in the bargain.

I wish the whole controversy was based on the enrollment in a school which admits its students on the basis of their I.Q. and not on the basis of their parents' financial muscles. Then every argument would have been solid and substantial, rather than the ridiculous scene of haggling we are witnessing through the Jordan Times' pages.

Mrs. Thankamma Mathews
Amman.

Greece active in NATO despite differences

By Giles Elgood
Rover

ATHENS — Greece's ruling Socialists were swept to power on a wave of anti-NATO feeling, but after 20 months they have no immediate plans to withdraw from either the political or military wings of the alliance.

The Pasok (Socialist) government has opposed a NATO programme to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and is boycotting Western exercises in the Aegean because of differences with Turkey, also a NATO member.

But senior Greek government and military officials, briefing correspondents on a visit here, made it clear they still see their country as an important strategic and military component on NATO's southern flank.

Despite the impasse over Aegean exercises, Greece still takes part in manoeuvres in other parts of the Mediterranean. This week, Greek ships will sail along with Spain, the U.S. and France in a naval exercise hosted by Italy.

On the bilateral issue of U.S. military bases in Greece, Athens has not abandoned its long-term aim of getting the installations out,

but it has shown flexibility in eight months of negotiation about their immediate future.

Greece's relations with the 16-nation alliance have fallen far short of the total rupture that was once threatened.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu promised a "process of disengagement" from a 1981 agreement which brought the country back into NATO's integrated military wing after a six-year absence prompted by Turkey's invasion of Cyprus.

But now, instead of opposing the whole concept of NATO membership, as it did in opposition, Pasok stresses various operational issues, which it says are the only questions that stand in the way of full participation.

One such problem focuses on the Greek island of Lemnos, which Turkey maintains ought to be demilitarised under Greek-Turkish treaty obligations. Greece flatly rejects this.

Greece forced the cancellation of an exercise in the Aegean that by not including the island. NATO planners were endorsing the Turkish position on its status.

Since then there have been NATO manoeuvres in the Aegean but Greece has not taken part.

Control of air space

Another question arises from NATO's unwillingness to restore to Greece full operational control of air space in the Aegean that it enjoyed before 1974. Greek officials said.

The 1980 agreement said that issue would only be settled after an airbase at Larisa, central Greece, had been incorporated into the NATO structure.

Greece wants it the other way round: First a guarantee of full operational control, and then the incorporation of the Larisa base. The issue is still unresolved.

Shortly after he came to power, Papandreu forced an unprecedented statement at a NATO defence ministers' meeting when he demanded, and was refused, guarantees against possible attack by Turkey.

But since then, Greece has used milder tactics. At a NATO meeting in Paris this month, Greek officials confined themselves to expressing reservations on certain points in the final statement and made no move to veto it as a whole.

A senior officer at Greece's armed forces headquarters laid stress on Greece's value to

NATO.

He told correspondents how Greece blocked Soviet access to the Eastern Mediterranean and filled a gap in NATO's southern defences between Italy and Turkey.

"Greece is also the most suitable NATO country through which Yugoslavia could be assisted if it was threatened by Warsaw Pact forces," he said.

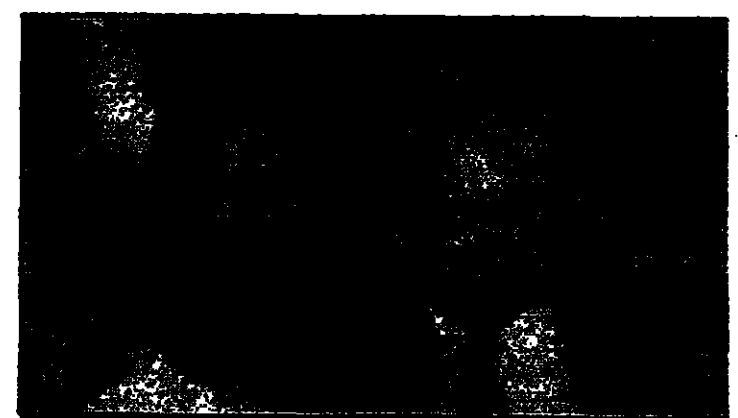
Perhaps the key to Greece's softer, than expected approach to NATO lies in remarks by Papandreu in an interview with a Greek newspaper in April 1981, six months before he came to power.

At one point he said: "Our remaining in NATO involves great dangers for the nation," and at another: "The basic, strategic orientation is withdrawal from NATO."

But he also said that "in the speed with which it implements this goal, Pasok will take into account both the weaponry needs of the armed forces and the balance of forces internationally and in our area in particular."

Heavy defence budget

Although it has said there are



A beaming Papandreu after his election triumph in October 1981. Pulling Greece out of NATO is one election pledge he hasn't fulfilled so far.

dangers remaining in NATO, the government seems to have decided there are even greater risks in getting out.

Greece's armed forces take up 6.5 per cent of the country's annual income, a higher proportion than in any other NATO country, and the vast majority of its weaponry comes from other NATO nations.

Papandreu says this heavy defence expenditure is vital to protect the country against perceived Turkish territorial ambitions, and

in his capacity as defence minister he was repeatedly assured the armed forces that there needs will be met.

Any abrupt move to withdraw from NATO would make that promise more difficult to keep. Greece has demanded increased military aid as part of its price for allowing U.S. bases to remain.

Eight-month-long talks on the bases were interrupted last week when Greek authorities reported last-minute differences.

Falklands defence may reduce Britain's contribution to NATO

By Brian Cathcart
Rover

LONDON — A year after the fighting stopped in the Falklands war, defence experts are worried that Britain's "Fortress Falklands" policy is becoming a drain on the North Atlantic alliance.

Determined to deter any new Argentine attack, Britain has poured large amounts of money, men and equipment into strengthening the defences of the disputed group of islands 7,100 miles away in the South Atlantic.

Before Argentina seized the islands in April last year, Britain kept 100 men and a patrol ship there.

Now the British garrison has jumped to some 4,000 men backed by warships, submarines, jet fighters, early warning systems

and a supply line running a third of the way round the globe.

Financially, the cost has been high. Defence Ministry figures put the extra cost of maintaining the Falklands garrison this year at £24 million sterling (£30-45 million).

In early June a powerful parliamentary committee warned the government that these demands on tight budgets and scarce men and hardware were threatening Britain's contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

The warning came in a report prepared before this month's general election by the House of Commons all-party defence committee, which spent three months looking at just what is meant by "Fortress Falklands."

But Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine disputes the committee findings and insists that the Falklands commitment will enhance

rather than weaken Britain's NATO effectiveness.

The force levels on the islands are secret and were not spelt out in the report. But the unofficial estimate of 4,000 men means the garrison is one enlarged battalion out of the British army total of more than 50 infantry battalions.

On the navy side, military experts say Britain usually has one of its three aircraft carriers on station off the Falklands, plus up to three of its 44 frigates and one or two of its 11 nuclear-powered Hunter-Killer submarines.

The air force commitment is one squadron of Phantom interceptors out of some 25 squadrons of broadly comparable front-line warplanes.

New airfield

The report said that from the start of the war to mid-1986 the

defence of the Falklands, including major projects such as building a new airfield, will cost an average of around 800 million sterling (£1.2 billion) a year.

This compares to total British defence spending of 14 billion sterling (£21 billion) in 1982/3.

The defence committee concluded: "It is inevitable that in some respects this diversion of resources will have a detrimental effect on the essential commitments in the North Atlantic and European theatres."

The finding conflicted with the view expressed by a string of government witnesses appearing before the 11-man committee.

The committee said the armed forces had in effect grown since the Falklands war because plans for navy cuts had been scrapped and new equipment had been bought.

Plans to sell the navy's biggest

ship, the aircraft carrier Invincible, had been abandoned and a number of smaller ships due for sale or the scrapyard were being kept in service. The government had also decided that ships lost in the war would be replaced with more modern vessels.

Since the war the government has also bought an extra squadron of Phantoms, seven more Harrier jump jets, 11 more helicopters and six wide-bodied Tristar planes.

In written evidence, the ministry summed up its view: "All NATO-declared forces deployed in the South Atlantic will remain committed to the alliance, albeit at a lower state of readiness."

"The degradation which this will cause to our NATO contribution will be more than offset by the planned overall enhancements to the United Kingdom's defence capability."

But the committee was sceptical: "We are not completely satisfied by their reassurances."

Their concern went beyond the question of whether Britain's NATO forces were being pared down to defend the Falklands.

Referring to the "vast sums of money planned to be spent" in the islands, the report stressed: "It is important that the commitment in the South Atlantic does not indefinitely absorb an unduly large part of scarce defence resources."

Elsewhere it said: "Britain's defence effort has been and is intended to be concentrated principally in the European and North Atlantic theatres."

Until 1986 the cost of defending the Falklands will be met out of general government reserves and not the normal defence budget, but no decision has been made on whether to continue the arrangement beyond that date.

Extracting life from the Dead Sea

To a visitor standing atop one of the jagged cliffs which frame the southeastern shores of the Dead Sea, the land below looks lifeless and barren, as if it were caught in a prehistoric time warp. In contrast, the wide expanse of sun-sparkled water that stretches beyond towards the western horizon suggests the force of life.

The Dead Sea, however, is exactly what its name implies — a truly dead body of water, the saltiest in the world and devoid of any living organisms. At 400 metres below sea level, it also holds the distinction of being the lowest spot on earth.

This is not a land for the timid or weak. Here the delicate balance between life and death, between the past and the present, demands respect, understanding ... and imagination.

Here, stirred by images of the past, archaeologists are unlocking some of the secrets of life 5,000 years ago. Here also, but with sights trained on the future, Jordan is realising another kind of dream — unlocking the rich storehouse of mineral salts contained in the Dead Sea waters.

In place now on the Dead Sea shores, a huge, modern complex — the largest industrial project in Jordan's history — is well into the production of potash, the first and most important of the sea's salts to be exploited.

Last year, when King Hussein, Crown Prince Hassan and a host of dignitaries from around the world gathered at the Dead Sea

basin to celebrate the completion of the Arab Potash Company's plant, His Majesty hailed the project as a "blessing" to Jordan's development.

The inauguration represented both an unusual achievement in modern technology and the emergence of a new source of revenue that will push Jordan closer to its economic goal of self-sufficiency.

What the gathering saw on that historic day was how a remote region of the Dead Sea had been turned into a bridge of growth to tomorrow. In the complex of myriad ponds, pumps and dikes that had been created was the physical evidence — unchallenged in its magnitude — that a three-decade dream to produce potash from the brine of the Dead Sea was now a reality.

The Dead Sea potash story actually began in 1956, when Jordan and several other Arab states formed the Arab Potash Company (APC).

From the outset, the mission of APC was simple, but its implementation incredibly involved: to find the best technological method of taking brine out of the Dead Sea and, through a refining process, to transform it into potash, one of the three basic ingredients in the production of fertiliser.

With potash available, Jordan could use it not only to meet its own and the region's agricultural needs but also as a valuable export product that would help meet the growing food needs of the world. At present, most potash comes

from deep mines in Canada and the world demand currently exceeds supply.

With the Dead Sea as the only source of potash in all of Asia and Africa, the Jordan project was viewed as an important international effort to create another primary source of this vital fertiliser ingredient.

Extracting potash from sea waters, however, calls for an entirely different process involving unique methods and equipment. For the special technology required, APC turned to international skills and its initial planning during the early 60s, selected the Jacobs Engineering Group of California to conduct a technical and economic study of the project. But wars and instability in the Middle East caused repeated delays, and it was not until 1975 that activities took on real impetus.

The initial on-site feasibility phase, contracted to the U.S. firm of Brown and Root, involved long and careful experiments in field testing and construction analysis. The site, located between the Lisan Peninsula and Safi, on the southern tip of the Dead Sea, had been chosen because of its very level terrain.

This would facilitate the construction of the dikes and evaporation pans, but the swampy nature of the sea bed presented problems that had to be solved. In effect, a mini-plant was set up and studies were undertaken on every aspect of the project, from construction methods to the actual extraction and refining of the potash (see box for description of production process).

For two years, working in the hot, difficult environment of the Dead Sea, some 100 Americans and Jordanians drilled for core samples, constructed test dikes, monitored meteorological conditions, measured evaporation rates and mineral concentrations and processed test samples.

The task, like the land, was hardly for the timid or weak; the hardships were many. At this lowest spot on earth, summer temperatures reach 130 degrees, and from time to time there are flash floods and sand storms to contend with. Another difficulty was the terrain itself — either brittle salt crust or sinking mud. Moving about and getting the job done required the use of special equipment designed to navigate the swampy stretches — vehicles with enormous, balloon-like tires and platforms that moved on a cushion of air.

In 1977 on schedule, phase one was successfully concluded and in November of that year, APC Chairman and Director Ali Khasawneh and Jacobs Engineering Chairman Dr. Joseph Jacobs signed the agreement that really put the project into high gear.

Charged with the engineering, design and construction supervision of a potash recovery facility that was estimated to cost \$425 million, Jacobs had four years to come up with more than 25,000 acres of interconnected dikes and solar evaporation ponds; a complete, permanent township to house nearly 800 operating and maintenance personnel and their families, a power plant and associated utilities, and a large, sophisticated potash processing refinery.

As for the infrastructure required to facilitate transportation and export of the bulk potash product, the Jordan government began work on the construction of access roads and new highways to link the plant site with Amman, 90 miles to the north, and the Red Sea port of Aqaba, 120 miles to the south.

Also scheduled for construction was a new deep-water loading dock at the export terminal in Aqaba. Among the international firms contracted to construct the various elements of the industrial complex were Sir Alexander Gibb and George Wimpey Ltd, the British firms which were responsible for the elaborate network of dikes, ponds and related facilities; the American firm Rabco Disc, which provided the specially designed harvesters needed to collect the concentrated mineral after evaporation; Voest Alpine of Austria, which constructed the refinery complex; Brown Boveri and CIE of West Germany which put up a 17-megawatt power plant at the site; and Shin Seung of South Korea which undertook construction of the 350-home township, complete with community facilities.

Financing for the project, like the technological know-how, was also a commendable multinational effort. When APC was first set up in 1956, its modest capital of \$13 million was barely enough to pay for planning, let alone building the potash dream. With the success of phase one (jointly financed by Jordan, the World Bank and US AID) having assured the optimum viability of the project — technically, economically, financially

and commercially — APC set its mind to raising money.

First, it increased its own capital to \$189 million and then began to seek the international financing to cover the project's cost estimate of \$425 million.

Through a combination of equity financing and loans, the necessary funds came from Austria, USAID, Kuwait, the World Bank, Britain, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Libya, the Arab Fund for Development, OPEC, and the government of Jordan, which holds a 51 percent share of APC.

All the Arab and international parties involved are justifiably proud of the APC project for two special reasons: its completion schedule and budgeting record. Completed and operational well within the time frame set for it and at a price only marginally higher than first estimated (\$465.8 million because of a change in the refinery's design), the APC effort is an outstanding example of regional and international cooperation.

Through all the crucial steps of the four-phase engineering-construction effort, each presenting its own set of concerns, in concepts, people and materials, the project managed to stay on course — a fact that industrialists familiar with the rigorous complexities of such an undertaking salute as an accomplishment for everyone involved.

Acknowledgment is given especially to the central figures who guided the project from concept to reality: King Hussein and Crown Prince Hassan, whose vision inspired and sustained the project; Ali Khasawneh, chairman and general manager of the Arab Potash Company, whose continuing perseverance through the construction and operations phase of the project ultimately gave his company and Jordan vitally needed product for domestic and international use; and Dr. Joseph J. Jacobs, chairman of Jacobs Engineering Group Inc., an Arab American who made the project happen because "I had deep professional interest and conviction in the economic challenge and what it meant for the people of Jordan."

Under a seven-year management agreement signed with APC in 1979, Jacobs Engineering undertook complete responsibility for pre-production planning, staffing and training, plus start-up and maintenance operations of the Dead Sea potash plant.

More than 750 Jordanian engineers and technicians are now being trained to take over full management of the plant by 1986.

APC started up its production of potash on schedule in October 1982 and by the end of the year had produced some 80,000 tons. Output for 1983 is set at 500,000 tons and by 1985 annual production will have reached a projected 1.2 million tons.

Most of this potash is slated for export and as early as two years ago, APC had its sales network lined up. In 1980, it signed firm contracts with three international companies for the marketing of its production during the next five years: the American firm Woodward and Dickerson in North and South America, the Japanese company Mitsubishi in the Far East, and the French firm Entreprises Minieres et Chimiques in

Europe and Africa. In the Middle East and India, APC is handling its own sales.

The Safi Township, built to house the APC personnel and named after the nearby hamlet of Safi, nestles at the foot of the steep cliff which overlooks the Dead Sea basin.

Living there now are some 2,000 men, women and children from around the world — from the U.S., the U.K., South Korea, Turkey, India, Germany, Sri Lanka and, of course, Jordan.

This group of pioneers are the engineers, technicians, construction workers and their families, who for more than four years have gathered and worked together on the construction and operation of the Dead Sea potash project. Gradually family by family they will leave, to be replaced by Jordanians.

The township is self-contained, with its own power generating facility, sports centre and swimming pool, social clubs, supermarket,

post office, mosque and church, school, hospital, bank and telephone service... and closed circuit television.

Barely a stone's throw away from this modern-day community, a group of archaeologists meanwhile have been engaged in digging up the ancient past of Bab edh-Dhra and Numaira.

Living in the old Crusader castle of Kerak, which straddles one of the nearby mountains, they often come down to Safi Township to socialise with the personnel... and take a cool, welcome dip in the pool. Routinely, the two groups meet at dawn, waving hello as they pass each other on the road. (The work day here starts and ends early, well before the blistering hours of the Dead Sea sun).

Together, the work of each group — one constructing the future, the other reconstructing the past — is living testimony of the vibrant and changing land that is Jordan.

— Jordan magazine

The extraction process

The Dead Sea, a landlocked lake, has a concentration of 300 grams of salt per litre (six times as salty as other sea water), of which 15 grams are potassium chloride. The method of extracting this valuable chemical salt from the Dead Sea involves one of the largest applications of solar energy in the world.

First, the sea brine is pumped through a 12-kilometre-long canal to an evaporation area, which contains 110 square kilometres of interconnected ponds enclosed by 55 kilometres of 4-metre-high dikes. The brine goes into the largest of these ponds (or salt pans), which is 70 square kilometres in size. During an initial evaporation period of a few weeks, much of the sodium chloride in the water precipitates and settles at the bottom of the pan — as it, in fact, does in the Dead Sea itself. (The sodium chloride at the bottom of the pans will gradually build up; in 15 years, the build-up is expected to reach the top and the dikes will have to be raised by several metres).

In the second stage, the brine is pumped to smaller "pre-carnallite" pans (carnallite, the raw materials of potash is a double salt of potassium and

magnesium chloride). During evaporation here, more sodium chloride precipitates until the brine reaches the "carnallite point." The mixture then is transferred to carnallite pans, where the water overflow returns to the Dead Sea and the remaining carnallite crystals settle in a thin bed by the bottom of the pans, ready for harvesting.

This intricate stage of harvesting is the indispensable heart of the process: extraction of the potash on a commercial basis would be impossible without it. The harvester, a 200-ton machine electronically controlled by a sophisticated laser system, was especially designed for the APC project. With exact and delicate movement, it scrapes up the carnallite from the bottom of the pans at depths of 30 to 60 centimetres and deposits it on a conveyor belt.

At the refinery, located about one kilometre away, the carnallite is further dewatered to produce carnallite solids. These solids are then put through two steps of leaching, the second of which separates the potassium chloride from the remaining salts by process of dissolving at temperatures of approximately 90 to 100 deg-

rees centigrade. (The sodium chloride crystals, discharged as tailings, will eventually become marketable table salt). Leaching, incidentally, is an ancient process still used in some Middle-east rural areas. Water is run slowly through the ashes of burned wood. The solution is then boiled down in huge kettles to produce a mass of solid, white potash.

Finally, after multiple-stage vacuum crystallisation, the pure potash crystals emerge. Dehydrated, washed, dried and treated with an anti-caking agent, the potash is ready for the market. APC's refinery has been designed to produce three grades of potash — fine, standard and coarse. The latter, granular type of potash is preferred for agricultural use in America.

In addition to the reserves of potassium chloride, estimated at 2 billion tons, the Dead Sea contains huge amounts of other salt chemicals worth exploiting among them: sodium chloride (3.5 billion tons), magnesium chloride (21 billion tons), calcium chloride (6.4 billion tons) and magnesium bromide (4 billion tons). Plans for a full-scale table salt plant adjacent to the potash refinery is on the Arab Potash Company's drawing boards now.

Wrecked German cruiser becomes tourist attraction

By Bernard Edinger
Reuter

DAR ES SALAAM — Almost obscured by jungle growth in crocodile-infested swamps, the wrecked German cruiser Konigsberg lies where it was crippled by British ships in 1915 and has become a Tanzanian tourist attraction.

On occasional Sundays a light private aircraft heads south from Dar Es Salaam along the Indian Ocean coast in search of the old vessel that was once a pride of the Imperial German Navy.

Banking lazily about 100 kilometres (60 miles) south of the Tanzanian capital, the plane reduces speed and flies low over the Rufiji estuary hoping to give its camera-laden passengers a glimpse of the 3,400-tonne cruiser which preyed on allied shipping during the World War I.

The Konigsberg created havoc for many months in the Indian Ocean until it was cornered by a British fleet deep up the Rufiji.

Not having the German vessel's shallow draught, the British ships were unable to follow it up the estuary.

They waited for eight months for the holed-up Konigsberg, not daring to move in case the German cruiser escaped to resume operations.

But the British ships were needed elsewhere and the royal navy decided to recruit Pieter Pretorius, a 42-year-old South African white hunter, to chart the estuary clandestinely in a dugout canoe.

Added by his charts, the British sent home for two shallow-bottomed gunboats which ventured up the estuary, found the Konigsberg half-beached and

finally crippled her.

But the Konigsberg legend is only one of several incidents which took place when Tanzania — then called Tanganyika — was part of German East Africa.

A little known separate incident which took place far to the east on Lake Tanganyika inspired a C.S. Forester novel which moved John Huston to make "The African Queen", a classic Hollywood film starring award-winning Katharine Hepburn and the late Humphrey Bogart.

The events which helped create

the Huston film began when Britain's first sea lord, Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, learned that German vessels ruled Lake Tanganyika, an inland sea 400 miles (some 600 kilometres) long and about 50 miles (80 kilometres) wide, preventing allied operations from the Belgian Congo.

Jackson is reported to have indignantly reacted by saying: "It is the duty and tradition of the royal navy to engage the enemy wherever there is water to sail a ship."

He promptly ordered two fast motorboats to be sent to East Africa notwithstanding that, as his-

torian Charles Miller observed, "the only available route was 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometres) of virtually unexplored bush country, forest and desert without paths..."

In his book "Battle for Bandu" Miller said the boats made the journey in five months thanks to the sweat of thousands of more-or-less willing Africans, dozens of oxen and two 100-tonne wheeled traction engines.

But the real hero of the Lake Tanganyika adventure was Lieutenant-Commander Geo-

ffrey Spicer-Simson, a bearded and tattooed martinet languishing in an obscure office of the London admiralty and best known for loudly embellishing accounts of his until-then dark career.

For reasons not now apparent he was plucked from his office and charged with the task of clearing lake Tanganyika of German warships.

After an argument with the admiralty over the naming of his boats — he wanted to call them "Dog" and "Cat" but settled for the near identical "Toutou" and

"Mimi" — he all but cleared the lake and earned himself the title, conferred by British newspapers, "the Nelson of the African lakes."

But he was soon back in London having incurred his masters' wrath by bickering with Britain's Belgian allies and delaying an attack on the German flagship Goetzen.

The Goetzen, which was later scuttled, was raised after the war and today sails as a lake steamer which, with some gothic towers on Dar Es Salaam's port, is one of the few reminders of a once-huge German African Empire.

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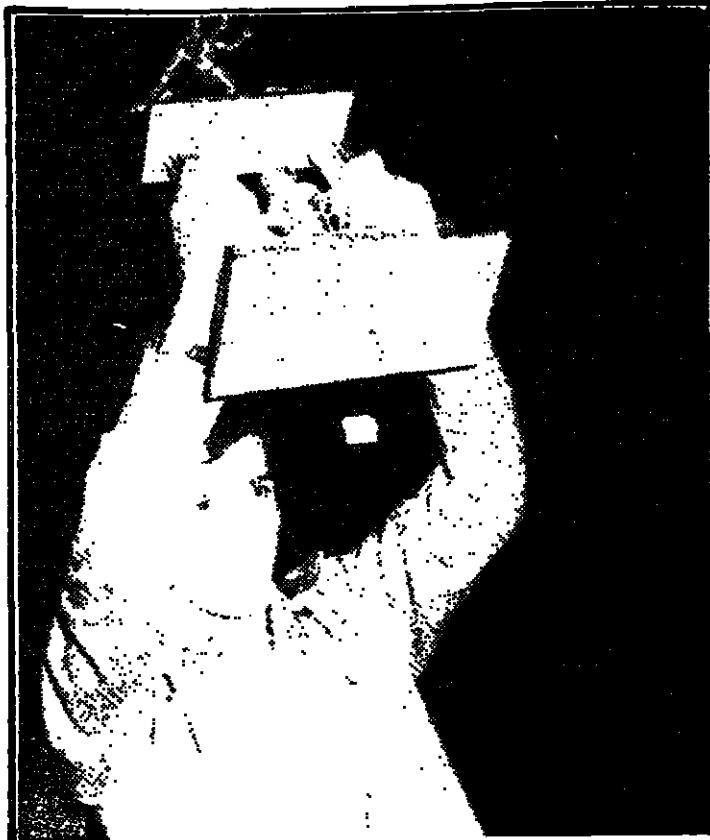
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SPORTS



Salahuddin's captain Samir Shaker lifting the champions cup.

Iraq's Salahuddin wins 1st Independence soccer tournament

AMMAN (J.T.) — Culture and Youth Minister Ma'an Abu Nowar, deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, presented the first Independence Tournament Cup to Samir Shaker, captain of the Iraqi Salahuddin soccer team, champions of the competition following the final match played Sunday night at the Sports City football stadium between the Wihdat Club, the organiser of the tournament, and a combined team of Iraqi Salahuddin and the Tunisian Safsafi.

The ceremony concluding the first tournament began with the national anthem played by the Orthodox scouts musical band. Then the teams participating in the tournament entered the Amman stadium to listen to a speech by the Director of the Wihdat Football Club Abdul Jabbar Tayem thanking the Arab delegations for accepting the invitations of the Wihdat and participating in Jordan's independence celebrations. He also praised the good spirit shown by all teams—a spirit which has contributed to the success of the tournament.

Mr. Tayem also praised the referees and all the people who contributed to the success of the tournament. Mr. Abu Nowar also presented medals and cups to the six referees who supervised the tournament's matches and to the seven goal scorers.

The champion's cup and medals that were of pure solid silver were presented to the tournament by Grindlays Bank General Manager Mr. David Frazer McKenzie.

Connors out of Wimbledon

LONDON (R) — Defending champion Jimmy Connors had the Wimbledon men's tennis title blasted from his possession here Monday by the mighty serve of 25-year-old South African Kevin Curren, the 12th seed.

On number two court, which has gained a reputation over the years as a graveyard for star players, Connors slumped to a dramatic 6-3, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6 fourth-round defeat against Curren, who unleashed 33 service aces. The South African still has not surrendered a single service game during the tournament.

Confirming the part his service played in the match, Curren said: "I have never served so well in a match that long. He didn't seem to know where they were going and I think maybe he thought I didn't either. At one point he said as much."

With Connors gone, beaten at an earlier stage than at any of his previous 11 Wimbledon, his fellow American John McEnroe, the second seed, now stands as an overwhelming favourite to regain the title which he lost to Connors last year. McEnroe eased through to the quarter-finals Monday by beating compatriot Bill Scanlon 7-5, 7-6, 7-6.

Apart from McEnroe and Curren, only two other seeded players have made it to the men's quarter-finals—third-seeded Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, who crushed the young Australian Pat Cash 6-4, 7-6, 6-1, and 16th-seeded Tim Mayotte of the United States. Mayotte, through to the last eight at Wimbledon for the third year running, ended the surprising run of Australia's John McCurdy 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Mayotte now plays Curren with the winner facing one of two unseeded players, New Zealander Chris Lewis or American Mel Purcell, who beat his 13th-seeded compatriot Brian Gottfried 4-6,

6-3, 6-3, 6-2. Lewis's powerful game swept aside Nduka "The Duke" Odior, the Nigerian who has become a Wimbledon favourite, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

McEnroe's quarter-final opponent will be fellow-American Sandy Mayer, 31, a Wimbledon semifinalist in 1973 and a quarter-finalist in 1978. Mayer beat Mike Leach 6-1, 7-6, 6-1 in an all-American fourth-round match.

In another all-American contest, Roscoe Tanner needed just 75 minutes to put out Robert Van't Hof 6-2, 6-3, 6-3. He will meet Lendl.

Jennifer Mundel, a 20-year-old South African, provided a major fourth-round upset in the women's singles when she put out former French Open Champion Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, the 10th seed, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

But Mundel's prize is the dubious privilege of playing titleholder Martina Navratilova in the quarter-finals. Navratilova was in awesome form on Monday, crushing West German Claudia Kohde, the 16th seed, 6-1, 6-2 in 39 minutes.

Curren, whose previous best Wimbledon performance was reaching the last 16 in 1980, quickly warmed to his task against Connors, the U.S. Open champion. One service break was enough to give him the first set and he held a point to win the second set tie-breaker before Connors's combative spirit prevailed and the number one seed took it eight points to six.

Despite levelling at one set-all, Connors was always having to defend as Curren crashed in nearly 80 per cent of his first serves. The South African let slip 13 aces in the third set which he won with a single break in the eighth game.

Connors had three points to

break Curren for the only time in the match at 5-4 in the fourth set but lost them all and at 6-6 his survival depended on winning the tiebreaker.

The first five points of the tie-breaker all went against serve to leave Curren with a break point in hand. The South African held his next two serves to lead 5-2 and although Connors pulled back to 5-4, the American drove a forehand into the net on the next point to give Curren two points for a famous win.

He only needed one, producing another big serve which Connors could only direct deep into the net.

The two men walked off court without exchanging a word and Connors still had not spoken when he hurried away from the All-England Club. By declining to attend the post-match news conference, Connors made himself liable for a fine under the players' code of conduct.

For his part, McEnroe refused to concede that the defeat of the number-one seed would help him. "Connors's defeat doesn't affect my task," he said. "I've got Mayer in the next round and he's a good grass-court player." On Curren, McEnroe said: "He's a good player. I had a tough match against him in the 'Jueen's tournament recently. I guess I was the last person to break his serve."

McEnroe comfortably disposed of the 14th-seeded Scanlon but must have been annoyed that he did not win more easily.

He made heavy weather of the second set in which he had a point for a 5-1 lead but in the end was forced to save a set point in the tiebreaker. In the third set, he was broken when serving for the match at 5-4 and had to come through a tense tiebreaker which he won 9-7.

In the women's singles, Navratilova is the only surviving seed

in the top-half of the draw. If she beats Mundel her semifinal opponent will be either 37-year-old Virginia Wade of Britain, winner here in 1977, or Yvonne Vermaak of South Africa, who upset 12th-seeded Virginia Ruzici of Romania 6-3, 6-2.

Wade, swept along on a wave of patriotic support in her fourth-round match against West German Eva Pfaff, won 3-6, 7-6, 7-5 after saving a match point with a bold first serve when she trailed 5-4 in the third set. She then broke Pfaff after being 40-love down and served out the match.

But Wade is not the oldest survivor in the women's singles. The venerable Billie Jean King of the United States, in her 40th year, clinched a quarter-final berth by beating Wendy Turnbull of Australia 7-5, 6-3.

King, seeded 10th to Turnbull's seventh, now meets her 23-year-old unseeded compatriot Kathy Jordan, who followed her shock win over Chris Lloyd last Friday by putting out another American, Kathy Rinaldi, the 16th seed, 6-2, 6-4.

The winner of the King-Jordan clash will play either Andrea Jaeger, the third seed, or Barbara Potter, seeded 11th, who meet in another all-American quarter-final.

Jaeger beat Canada's Carling Bassett, who was attempting to emulate her opponent's 1980 feat of reaching the quarter-finals here as a 15-year-old. Jaeger, now 18, and Bassett play very much the same type of game based on searching ground strokes but Jaeger possesses more power and maturity and swept through 6-4, 6-3.

The scholarly Potter, who has delayed accepting a place at Princeton University while she exploits her talent as a tennis player, won her fourth-round match against compatriot Lisa Bonder 7-5, 6-4.

Uncini out of coma

GRONINGEN, Netherlands (R) — Italian Franco Uncini, who was seriously hurt in the Dutch 500cc Motorcycle Grand Prix on Saturday, regained consciousness Sunday night, the Groningen University Hospital said Monday.

Uncini, 28, the reigning world champion, was injured when he fell from his Suzuki and was struck by a following machine.

Hospital spokesman Jan Wessing said: "Uncini came out of the coma and seems to be on the right road now. There is no brain hemorrhage but he has very severe contusions."

Uncini was not able to talk yet. Wessing added.

Uncini's father, Ennio, told Reuters his son's condition was

improving quite well. Speaking by telephone from the hospital, Uncini said his son might leave the intensive care unit on Tuesday if the improvement continues.

"Tests show there is no brain damage. He can move his arms and legs but is unable to talk because of the tubes in his mouth," Uncini said.

He flew from Italy to the Netherlands with his daughter-in-law, Cinzia, on Saturday night after being told of the accident.

He said his son opened his eyes Sunday night. "When Cinzia asked him to take her hand, his eyes opened and he responded by putting his hand in hers."

FISA confirms new British Grand Prix

PARIS (R) — The International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) Monday confirmed that Britain will host the new European Formula One Grand Prix later this year.

The announcement followed confirmation by the federation, the governing body of motor racing, that the Las Vegas Grand Prix — due to be held on October 4 — had been cancelled because of a dispute over television coverage.

A FISA spokesman also confirmed the New York Grand Prix, scheduled for September 24, had been put back to 1984. Officials said they understood the change was to avoid any last minute bid by

environmental pressure groups to have this year's race stopped.

"I think the organisers simply wanted to make sure they had everything wrapped up from a legal point of view," said one official.

"The city and mayor are in favour of it, but in a city like New York there are numerous pressure groups who might want to make a name for themselves at the last minute by taking out a court injunction," he said.

FISA agreed to the running of a European Grand Prix at Britain's Brands Hatch on September 25 as part of the World Championship. The British Grand Prix is to be held at Silverstone on July 16.

East German women defeat U.S. athletes

LOS ANGELES (R) — East German women won all six events Sunday to help their country to a 197-181 points victory over the United States in a two-day athletics meeting.

The American men won their side of the competition 125-97. But it was not enough to offset the 100-56 lead built up by the East German women.

The United States had led 108-100 after the first day. Last year, the East Germans won 207.5-172.5 at Karl Marx stadium in East Germany.

Baerbel Woeckel, following up Marike Gohr's 100 metres triumph on Saturday, gave the East Germans a clean sweep in the women's sprints with a 22.52 seconds victory in the 200 metres.

Antje Schneider won the women's 800 metres; Kerstin Knabe won the 100-metre hurdles; Ulrike Bruns finished first in the 3,000-metres and the East Germans also won the women's 4x400-metre relay.

World record holder Ilona Slupianek easily won the shotput with a toss of 71 feet 6.75 inches (21.81 metres).

The U.S. dominated the men's competition, winning six of the 10 events.

East Germany's Ralf Haber won the hammer throw with 259 feet, three inches (79.02 m), the longest mark by an East German, with 244 feet, five inches (74.51 m) but it was only good enough for third place Sunday.

In the 110-metre hurdles, American Greg Foster beat 1980 Olympic gold medalist Thomas Munkelt with a time of 13.20 seconds. Munkelt was second in 13.54 seconds.

The U.S. took the first two places in the 200 metres. Larry Myers won in 20.59 seconds followed by Calvin Smith in 20.76. Dwight Stones of the U.S. took advantage of the absence of East Germany's former world record high jumper Gerd Wegig to win the event with a leap of seven feet, five inches (2.26 m).

In other events, East Germans Detlef Wagenknecht and Hans Jorg Kunze won the 800 metres and 5,000 metres respectively. The U.S. 4x400-metres relay won in three minutes, 02.46 seconds.

Coe, Ovett bid to rediscover their winning ways in Oslo

Ovett, beaten after being hampered by a fall in a 1,000 metres race at Edinburgh on Sunday, will clash with Spain's Jose Gonzales, who emerged the shock conqueror of Coe over 1,500 metres in Paris on Friday night.

Coe has elected to run in the 800 metres having smashed the world record for the event for the first time here in July 1979.

And there is a chance Coe's current record of one minute 41.72 OSLO (R) — Britons Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett return to the scene of some of their greatest triumphs here Tuesday, desperate to recapture their winning form.

Both Coe and Ovett, Olympic champions over 1,500 metres and 800 metres respectively, have suffered surprise defeats in the last three days and with the first World Championships just weeks away will be keen to prove their race fitness.

But the two rivals—who have both set world records in the Bislett Stadium here—will not clash in Tuesday's meeting.

Ovett broke the world mile record and equalled Coe's 1,500 metres world mark on this track in 15 heady days in July 1980. He went on to make the 1,500 record his own in Koblenz, West Germany, a month later and runs over the distance on Tuesday looking to duck under the world championship qualifying time of three minutes 38 seconds.

seconds could tumble again. Lin-

rican James King, Trinidad's Mike Solomon and fellow-Britons Chris McGeorge and Peter Elliott.

Veteran New Zealander John Walker, a former Olympic champion, will take on Ovett with Ireland's Ray Flynn and Britain's Graham Williamson also in the field.

West German Thomas Wessinghage will run his only 5,000 metres of the season before the World Championships in Helsinki in August, and the European champion faces a tough test from American Champion Doug Padilla.

But Britain's Dave Moorcroft, who smashed the world record for the event here last year, will be missing having been dogged by illness up against Coe will be Ame-

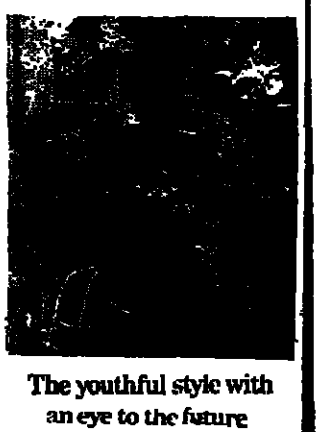


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TIME This week

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Britain's big-league criminals (report on organisation crime)
Turkey's return to democracy (report on the new elections)
Death in Central America (shooting along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border)
John Paul's "Solidarity" with the Poles (report on the Pope's visit)

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WORLD

Nakasone wins; voter turnout lowest ever

TOKYO (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has won a solid endorsement for his policies with his Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) comfortable victory in elections for the upper house of parliament.

Only 57 per cent of Japan's 84 million eligible voters went to the polls Sunday, the lowest percentage on record, taking some of the gloss off Mr. Nakasone's win. But with counting all but completed, the LDP was certain of boosting its majority in the 252-seat house of councillors by three seats to 137.

Half the house seats were at stake in the election, the first national poll since Mr. Nakasone became prime minister last November.

During the three-week campaign, Mr. Nakasone pledged to cut Japan's bloated bureaucracy and reduce taxes.

He also emphasised foreign policy, urging that Japan take a more vigorous role in international affairs in line with its economic power.

The LDP's victory was welcomed by business leaders and helped lift the Tokyo stock market, which touched an all-time high at midday before easing back on profit-taking.

The LDP's gains were largely at the expense of the main opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), which enters the new house with its strength reduced by four

seats to 44.

Political analysts said the LDP victory would enhance Mr. Nakasone's ability to promote his view that Japan should beef up its defence forces and become a closer partner in the Western bloc to strengthen its unity.

Trouble for Tanaka

They said the win also strengthened Mr. Nakasone's own power base. He has been criticised within the LDP and from the opposition for being too closely allied to former Prime Minister and political "kingmaker" Kakuei Tanaka.

Mr. Tanaka, who controls the largest LDP faction and was instrumental in elevating Mr. Nakasone to party leader, has been on trial for the six years accused of taking a huge bribe while prime minister from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

The Tokyo District Court said Monday it would rule on the case on Oct. 12. Mr. Tanaka has pleaded not guilty.

The Tanaka faction increased its overall strength in Monday's election, but a key member standing in Mr. Tanaka's own constituency was defeated by a Socialist Party candidate.

Analysts pointed out that Mr. Nakasone had resisted pressure from Tanaka to call a general election to coincide with the upper house poll and insisted he would

not dissolve the lower house before its four-year term expired next June.

Mr. Tanaka had apparently wanted the election held before the court ruling to minimise any electoral damage in the event of a conviction.

The Japan Communist Party picked up two seats to give it a total of 14 in the new house, and two candidates fighting on single issues also won seats.

"As the people's sense of values has diversified, some voters must have preferred small speciality shops to department stores like the LDP and the JSP," Mr. Nakasone told a news conference.

Reagan to visit Japan

TOKYO (R) — President Reagan will visit Japan in November as part of a planned tour of East Asia, Japanese government sources were quoted as saying Monday.

The publicly-owned national broadcasting corporation NHK quoted government sources as saying President Reagan would visit Japan for four or five days. Both domestic news agencies also carried the report but foreign ministry officials were not immediately available for comment.

But Prime Minister Nakasone told reporters Monday it had not yet been decided whether Mr. Reagan would visit Japan this year although he could not rule out the possibility.

France said undecided on neutron bomb programme

PARIS (R) — France is still experimenting with a neutron weapon but has not decided whether to produce it, a defence ministry spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman was commenting on remarks by Defence Minister Charles Hernu, in Monday's edition of the West German magazine Der Spiegel, in which he said France has tested a neutron weapon at Mururoa Island in the

Pacific.

"The situation has not changed. France continues studies and experiments in neutronic technology, but there is no final stage," the spokesman said.

"I cannot say when this programme will be finished. The defence minister did not say the programme had been completed... no decision on construction of the weapon has been taken."

Sri Lanka expels Briton

COLOMBO (R) — David Selbourne, a British Oxford University professor commissioned by the London Guardian newspaper to write a series of articles, has been expelled from Sri Lanka, newspapers reported Monday.

Prof. Selbourne was taken from his Colombo hotel on Saturday night and put on board an Air Lanka flight by immigration officials. The island newspaper said.

Immigration officials were not available for comment. A British High Commission spokesman said they had not been informed of the action against Prof. Selbourne.

The island quoted the immigration controller as saying Prof. Selbourne, who visited Sri Lanka last year and wrote several articles, had been black-listed as a person not allowed entry into Sri Lanka.

"We received information that he was in Sri Lanka and asked him to leave immediately," the controller told the newspaper.

The Sun newspaper quoted an unidentified high government official as saying Prof. Selbourne had entered Sri Lanka on a tourist visa and had engaged in activities which a normal tourist would not indulge in.

San Francisco aids victims lead gay march

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Twenty-five people suffering from AIDS disease, which has stricken the homosexual community in the United States, linked hands Sunday and led the annual gay freedom day parade through San Francisco.

The group called itself the "people with AIDS alliance."

One of the victims carried a poster reading "love not fear." Many of the estimated 300,000 marchers and spectators wore red and white armbands reading "fight AIDS."

The disease, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, destroys a person's ability to fight infection and leads to tumours, skin cancer and often death.

Time magazine said in a cover story Sunday that 644 people had died out of 1,641 affected since the disease was identified two years ago. More than 100 cases had been reported in 17 countries outside the United States.

Doctors have estimated that 70 per cent of those stricken are male homosexuals — and some physicians said Sunday's parade could help spread the disease.

The 12th annual gay parade in the city known as the homosexual capital of the United States was dedicated to the victims of AIDS. Leaflets were handed to spectators instructing male homosexuals on how to have "safe sex" and parade marshals distributed 125,000 contraceptives donated by manufacturers.

Behind the AIDS victims came such groups as "Dykes on bikes" and the "Sisters of perpetual indulgence," composed of men in nuns' habits.

Teaching the combat alphabet in El Salvador



An American military adviser (left) instructs a Salvadoran recruit in the use of the M-16 rifle at military barracks in San Salvador. The recruit is part of a 350-member "search and destroy" battalion being trained. (A.P. wirephoto).

UNITA frees Czech child, women hostages

PARIS (R) — Anti-government guerrillas in Angola have released all the 38 women and children among 66 Czechoslovakians they seized last March, a French journalist who recently returned from the area said Monday.

Yves Loiseau said the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) guerrillas had turned over 17 women and 21 children to International Red Cross Committee (ICRC) officials on Friday at a camp in Cuango Cubango, southern Angola.

In Geneva, International Red Cross officials said a five-man delegation including a doctor and a nurse flew to Angola last week to act as neutral intermediaries and attempt to obtain the release of the hostages.

But they said that to their knowledge the women and children were still held by the rebels.

Loiseau, a reporter for the radio network France Inter, said one of the Czechoslovak male technicians captured during the UNITA raid on an industrial complex in Alto Catumbela, western Angola, had died in April.

The journalist added that 27 Czechoslovak men were still held by UNITA.

Loiseau, who returned to Paris from the area at the weekend, said the released hostages appeared in relatively good health after their ordeal and would be transferred to Prague within the next few days.

UNITA officials in Paris could not be contacted immediately. The Czechoslovak technicians and their families were seized by UNITA on March 12 after a three-hour battle at a cellulose factory where they were employed in Alto Catumbela, near Angola's Atlantic coast.

U.K. diver 3rd to die in 1 week

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland (R) — A British deep sea diver has been killed during salvage work on a sunken oil rig off Newfoundland, the third diver to die at the rig in a week, a Canadian police spokesman said Monday.

The dead British diver was not released and the cause of his death Sunday was not known, the spokesman said.

Two Dutch divers died in an underwater explosion last Monday and officials said they had apparently hit a gas pocket.

The Canadian government ordered a halt to the work last week, pending an investigation of the deaths of the Dutch divers, and the police spokesman said he did not know when work had resumed.

Sino-Soviet border point to reopen

FRUNZE, Soviet Kirghizia (R) — The Soviet Union and China are to resume trading links across their frontier in Central Asia for the first time in more than 20 years, according to government officials here.

They told visiting journalists that a border crossing point between the Soviet Republic of Kirghizia and the Chinese Province of Xinjiang would be reopened for cargo on July 1.

Begeliev Sopobek, head of the Kirghizian state planning organisation, said there would be no

passenger traffic across the frontier checkpoint at the village of Ribachi in eastern Kirghizia.

The volume of trade would, initially at least, remain small and consist largely of Soviet supplies of petrol and diesel fuel in return for leather goods, he added.

The two countries began moves to mend their relations last year and have held talks in Moscow and Peking on how to tackle differences over issues such as Afghanistan, Indochina and Soviet troop levels along the Chinese

border.

Negotiations on renewing border trade predated these general talks. But their relatively swift conclusion was seen by Western diplomats as indicating a wish on both sides to make tangible progress in improving links.

The diplomats say, however, there have been strong hints from both sides that they have so far failed to narrow their differences on key problems and that neither Peking nor Moscow has shown any readiness to compromise for the sake of a breakthrough.

Pentagon's new 'deep strike' strategy aims to exploit West's high-tech edge

WASHINGTON (R) — Battle is brewing in the Pentagon over a new strategy to strike deep behind Soviet lines with advanced, precision-guided conventional weapons in the event of a European war.

Known as "deep strike", the strategy, which is strongly backed by influential congressmen, the defence industry, Pentagon research officials and NATO commander Gen. Bernard Rogers, is aimed at using U.S. technological know-how to overcome a Soviet advantage in tanks and troops.

Critics inside the Pentagon maintain that the new weapons, now under development, are not likely to work and that deep strike might prove to be a strategy for defeat.

Gen. Rogers took the lead late last year in putting the NATO command firmly behind deep strike, saying in one of a series of speeches: "We have to exploit superior Western technology to give us the capability to target and destroy the follow-on forces... echelons that come behind the lead divisions under the Warsaw Pact doctrine."

Such a conventional capability would make it less likely that nuclear weapons would be used, he said.

Deep strike, which Gen. Rogers said is NATO command doctrine, is based on the premise that a Soviet thrust against Western Europe would be a kind of steamroller attack in which a first wave of troops would be followed by subsequent waves until they broke through the NATO front.

Western weapons under development include an airborne radar known as J-stars that would detect tank formations — perhaps over 160 kilometres behind Sov-

iet lines — in all weather, day or night, and relay their positions to ground stations.

The ground stations would then order precision-guided ground and air-launched cruise and Pershing II missiles with conventional warheads into action.

'Assault breakers'

J-stars would guide the missiles to the area of the tanks, where they would release heat-seeking multiple warheads known as "assault breakers" which would be drawn to exhaust systems of the Soviet tanks and would destroy the armoured formations.

Thus, in theory, the second and third attacking echelons would be held at bay while NATO troops coped with the first wave of the Warsaw Pact.

The Pentagon says that assault breakers had succeeded in "killing" six tanks in recent tests in the desert.

Richard Delauer, undersecretary of defence for research and engineering, saying the tests were "in many cases better than we had hoped for," urged that development of deep strike weapons be accelerated.

The drawbacks

Two defence department officials, who spoke to Reuters on condition that their names not be used, said the test results were misleading and the deep strike system could easily be jammed or otherwise disrupted by the Soviet Union.

The officials said the tanks that were destroyed in tests were stationary, while they would likely be moving targets in real combat and they were old models with exhaust systems on top which were much

easier to hit with heat-seeking missiles than newer Soviet tanks.

In an actual war, these officials said, the J-stars radar would be hard-pressed to distinguish tanks from other vehicles, especially if the Soviets used deception, as would be likely.

Air coolers could be installed on the exhaust systems and the tanks could be covered with canvas to absorb heat and make it more difficult for the missiles to detect them, they said.

Or, in order to confuse NATO, Soviet soldiers with cheap metal reflectors attached to their helmets could be assigned to ride through quiet sectors on bicycles.

Western radar operators would be unable to distinguish between the radar "blips" caused by the metal reflectors and those caused by tanks, the officials said.

They said the J-stars radar also would be easy to jam and would emit signals that would make planes carrying the equipment easy to shoot down.

Another difficulty for the deep strike strategy, according to some U.S. army officials, is that the Soviet Union has shifted from its metaphorical steamroller style of attack to a more flexible one. The positions of Soviet "follow-on forces" would thus be much harder to predict.

This could make it harder to launch effective deep strike attacks, at least with the current level of U.S. technology, these officials said, adding that money might be better spent on more NATO tanks and reserve forces.

Despite such objections, many influential congressmen are strongly behind deep strike, Sen. John Warner, Republican of Virginia, one of its backers, told Reuters.

Gandhi sees devastation in Gujarat

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi flew over flood-ravaged areas in the western state of Gujarat Monday and said there had been a colossal loss of life and property.

The official toll of dead or missing has risen to almost 800. Visibly moved, Mrs. Gandhi made her comments after inspecting the disaster areas by helicopter, the state-run All India Radio reported.

Mrs. Gandhi, accompanied by Gujarat Chief Minister Madhvasinh Solanki, expressed her deep sense of grief when she visited Junagadh, the worst-hit district, the radio said.

Gujarat Home Minister Prabodh Rawal said Sunday at least 415 people had died and 355 were still missing nearly a week after flash floods first hit the peanut and cotton-growing coastal state.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said Monday death toll was likely to rise considerably as several villages in the Junagadh District were still submerged.

The floods, caused by heavy monsoon rains, have killed more than 61,000 cows and damaged over 50,000 houses or huts, it said.

About 50 army and navy boats and several helicopters have joined relief and rescue operations, evacuating stranded victims to safety and dropping food and other supplies.

The minister of state for agriculture, Yogendra Makwana, flew over flood-hit areas Sunday and said there had been extensive damage to property, crops and roads, PTI reported.

Estimates of the amount of crop damage were not immediately available but agriculture officials have said the rains could help to increase the winter peanut crop.

Gujarat produces 30 per cent of India's peanuts.

Indonesia denies truce with rebels

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia Monday denied it had agreed to a ceasefire with Fretilin guerrillas fighting for independence in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor.

A spokesman for the defence and security ministry, Col. Sunarto, told Reuters Indonesia would not make such an agreement with insurgents.

"The term ceasefire is only used in conflicts between countries. If the Fretilin people want to surrender we will accept them," Col. Sunarto said.

Fretilin unilaterally declared independence from Portugal in November 1975 but one month later the leftist guerrillas lost the capital and most territory to invading Indonesian forces.

Press reports from Lisbon three days ago quoted Fretilin's European representative Abilio Araújo as saying a ceasefire had been signed between the commander of Indonesian forces in East Timor and Fretilin on March 23.

The United Nations General Assembly debates the Timor issue every year despite Indonesian attempts to have it removed from the agenda.

Jakarta is gradually gaining support for its stand on Timor and every year fewer delegates support assembly resolutions criticising its annexation.

A Fretilin spokesman in Lisbon, asked to comment on the Indonesian denial, said: "That's what they say. At a press conference on Wednesday we shall provide proof of the ceasefire, with photographs and documents."

Australian premier insists upon realism

CANBERRA (R) — Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Monday the credibility of Australia's foreign policy depended largely on having good relations with Indonesia.

Mr. Hawke, criticised within the ruling Labour Party during a recent seven-nation tour, reiterated that his government's policies were based on realism and relevance.

"Realism is just another word for lack of hypocrisy and hub-bug," Mr. Hawke told Australia's National Press Club.

Labour Party policy decrees that aid should be given to Vietnam, all uranium sales must end and Indonesia's annexation of the former Portuguese territory of East Timor in 1975 should not be recognised.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Spanish expert shot dead in Pamplona

PAMPLONA, Spain (R) — Suspected Basque guerrillas killed a civilian air communications chief in this northern Spanish city Monday, police said. They said two youths waited outside the home of Tomas Blasco Cereceda, 38, and shot him at point-blank range as he left for work.

W. German aviation expert escapes blast

HOFHEIM, West Germany (R) — A bomb exploded early Monday at the house of an official largely responsible for controversial plans to expand Frankfurt airport, police said. Erich Becker, management board chairman of the Frankfurt Airport Company, and his wife escaped injury in the blast at the house in Hofheim, 16 kilometres from Frankfurt. Damage was estimated at 100,000 marks (\$540,000). Police could not say whether the attack was linked to violent demonstrations against expansion of runways at Frankfurt Airport.

Women lose their brains faster

LONDON (R) — Women start losing their brains earlier than men, according to a report in the medical magazine Lancet. British pathologists Dr. John Anderson and Dr. Barbara Hubbard said this could explain why there were more senile old ladies than senile old gentlemen. The report said women shed 50 grams of brain between their 40s and 50s while men are approaching their 60s before the grey matter begins to atrophy and lose weight. But after the age of 60, according to the report, it is downhill all the way for both sexes.

2 Taiwanese die in F-104 crash

TAIPEI (R) — A jet fighter crashed into a food-processing factory in central Taiwan killing two people and injuring three, a military spokesman said Monday. The spokesman said the F-104 jet went out of control and crashed into the factory in Tachia Sunday. The pilot ejected and was slightly injured, he said. An inquiry into the cause of the accident had started.

Tourists stay away from traffic warden

VENTNOR, Isle of Wight, England (R) — A new traffic warden nicknamed "Horrible Harold" has been accused by Ventnor's mayor of forcing tourists to flee the popular resort. Harold Best, in just one morning, gave parking tickets to more motorists than were booked by the previous warden all last summer. Shopkeepers fumed when Best turned away a coach packed with holidaymakers. One visitor was booked twice in a day and vowed never to return. "Harold is not doing his job," said Mayor John Jones. "We need the custom of visitors to survive but he seems to drive them away."

U.S. 'welfare queen' sentenced to jail

LOS ANGELES (R) — A woman whose six cars included a Rolls Royce was sentenced to eight years in jail for cheating the government out of \$377,458 benefit for more than 40 non-existent children. Prosecutors said the fraud carried out by "welfare queen" Dorothy Woods, 40, may have been the biggest of its kind in the United States. Woods used 12 aliases to collect benefit after listing 49 children as dependents. The prosecution said she had six children but the others did not exist. Woods pleaded guilty to 17 charges of forgery, 12 charges of perjury and 12 charges of fraudulently receiving child welfare payments. The prosecution said Woods and her husband — who also faces trial in connection with the plot — owned a fashionable house in the Pasadena area of Los Angeles. They also had other property and six cars, including a Mercedes Benz and a Cadillac as well as the Rolls Royce.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AK6 ♥AQ952 ♦J5 ♣73

The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♥ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—You have excellent three-card support for partner, and it is tempting to raise to two spades. However, bear in mind that partner may have a weakish four-card spade suit, while you are looking at a reasonably good six-card suit in your hand. Therefore we prefer a rebid of two hearts. In this sequence, two hearts has the added advantage of virtually guaranteeing a six-card suit.

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AJ5 ♥AQ872 ♦AK6 ♣83

The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—Once partner has raised hearts, your hand revalues to 20 points. Add to this the 6 or so he has shown with his raise, and you have enough for game. To do anything other than bid four hearts is asking partner to do your job.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠A93 ♥83 ♦KQ652 ♣AJ7

The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♥ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—Obviously, only two bids come into consideration—a raise to two spades or a rebid of one no trump. While your distribution is balanced, we don't like bidding no trump without a stopper in the unbid major, especially when we have decent three-card support for partner and a ruffing value. Our strong preference is for the raise to two spades. If you choose to rebid your diamonds, you need to brush up on your basics.

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AJ1095 ♥KQ763 ♦92 ♣5

The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—Despite your fine distribution, you have a minimum opening bid, and are worth no more than a raise to four spades. To introduce hearts now would suggest to partner that you are looking for slam, and that could lead to a major disaster. In addition, since you have already found a fit and can't play in two suits, why help the enemy by giving them information to which they are not entitled.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠982 ♥96532 ♦832 ♣105

The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♥ Dble Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—Partner has asked you to bid your best suit, so oblige. Bid one spade. If you even considered passing, read the chapter on takeout doubles in "Goren's Bridge Complete." With your hand, you have no reason to believe that your side can defeat seven hearts, let alone one heart, and doubled over-tricks can mount up to a sizable score.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AJ92 ♥7 ♦KQ83 ♣AJ102

The bidding has proceeded: East South West North 1 ♥ Dble Pass 2 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—Partner has denied holding four spades, so rule out a game in your major suit. And an 11-trick contract might be beyond your combined resources. Raise to three no trump. If partner knows what he is doing, he should have 11-12 points and a double stopper in the enemy suit.